THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE NEW ERIE WAR.

Hostilities Commenced in Earnest —The Fight to be Vigorously Prosecuted—$25,000,000 of Fraudulent Stock Issued.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon Wall street, New York, became suddenly excited by the rumor—which subsequent events proved but too true—that the Supreme Court had granted an injunction restraining the officers of the Erie Railway Company from further proceeding with some of their business, and that in addition an application for a Receiver of the Company's effects had been made to the same Court. The orders made by Judge Sutherland are based upon a very voluminous complaint in which August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke are plaintiffs. Also on the affidavits of Daniel Drew, Christian S. Sloan, Augustus C. Brown, Frank Work, and others.

The Complaint.

August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke vs. The Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Jay Gould, Alexander S. Diven, J. C. Bancroft Davis, William M. Tweed, Peter B Sweeney, Daniel S. Miller Jr. Homer Ramsdell John Hilton, George M. Groves, John Gansen, Charles G. Sisson, O. W. Chapman, Henry Thompson, George M. Diven, and Horatio N. Otis.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiffs are copartners and own over four thousand shares of Erie common stock, some of them being bought as early as March last, the prices at which they purchased varying from $77·90 per share to $46·25. They include in their action other stockholders who may join with them. It then claims that, except under the ninth section of the General Railroad law, the Company has no power to increase its stock; that no proceeding under that section has been held, nor has any act of the Legislature ever authorized the increase complained of. It then recites the matter complained of in the Erie suits brought last spring and the proceedings in these suits; that after compromising with Schell in those early proceedings, the defendants, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and Frederick A. Lane, entered into a fraudulent combination and obtained absolute control of the affairs of the company, and urged them for their own advantage, in fraud of the rights of the creditors and stockholders of the company, of those dealing in the stock, and used the moneys of the company and its receipts, which alone amounted to about $15,000,000 per annum, and the moneys obtained from further illegal issues of stock, in their own private speculations, and for the purpose of influencing from day to day the condition of the money market, and making money scarce or abundant, as their individual interests and speculations might dictate, and also to perpetuate their power over the Company and its affairs; that in pursuance of their combination they got Mr. Eldridge, the President, to resign, and Jay Gould to be elected President and Treasurer, and Fisk and Lane members of the Executive Committee, with Thompson and Davis; the first three forming a majority with all the powers of the Directors during the intervals of their meetings; that in order to induce Eldridge to resign, they agreed to purchase of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway, of which he was President, $5,000,000 of bonds at 80 per cent.; that Mr. Drew, the former Treasurer, when he resigned, handed over to Mr. Gould a total of upwards of $5,000,000 moneys of the Company, and then, by the pretended authority of the Executive Committee, $1,000,000 of sterling bonds of the Company were sold at 103 per cent., from which were realized another million of dollars; that Gould paid Eldridge, on account of the before-mentioned purchase, $2,000,000, and gave him acceptances and bonds of the Company for the balance; and also paid out of the funds of the Company several millions of stock of the Company, which it was necessary to purchase to carry out his schemes to obtain control of the Company; that they obtained control of the election of the Company by purchasing proxies with the funds of the Company; that with this object, in place of the usual thirty days' closing of the books, they closed them sixty days previous to the election, thus securing the election of Fisk as Treasurer, and Gould, Lane, Tweed, and Miller (the latter a brother-in-law of Gould) as members of the Executive Committee; that they caused the Committee on Accounts to be abolished, and made Fisk Comptroller to audit and allow accounts against the company; that they changed the by-laws so as to prevent voting on the stock except in person, and changed the form of the stock certificates without publishing notice of the law, so as to cut off the holders in Europe; that they thus obtained complete control of the company; that the three directors have so far abused the powers of the company as to render it liable to forfeiture of its charter; that after the compromise with Schell they issued three millions of stock, making the amount of the common stock at the time of the election over $37,000,000; that since that election they have, in violation of the orders of the Supreme Court, made further unlawful issues of stock, to the extent of about $23,000,000, making an aggregate of upwards of sixty millions of stock in addition to the preferred stock and the $2,000,000 issued for the purposes of the election; that all these issues, made without the consent of the *bona fide* stockholders, had reduced the market price of the stock from 80 to 35; that the moneys arising from the sale of stock since the election in October, amounting to many millions, have been received by them as part of their plans to increase the funds in their hands by further increase of stock to control the market, by diverting large amounts of money from the ordinary channels of business, thus creating a scarcity of money in the market, and to further the stock speculations of Fisk & Gould; that these issues are in violation of law, and will lead to the utter ruin and destruction of the Company; that the directors have now accumulated in their hands some $16,000,000 belonging to the Company, not in the treasury of the Company, but under the control of Fisk & Gould as individuals; that these gentlemen have secreted some portions of this, and sent some $3,000,000 to Canada; that Fisk is a man of no means except such as he has obtained by these means, and that the three together are not of sufficient pecuniary responsibility to render them safe custodians of such a large sum; that among their transactions has been the purchase of large amounts of real estate, for which the Company has been charged extravagant prices, large portions of which are paid directly or indirectly to these directors as bonuses. Among the rest Pike's Opera House is charged to the company at $850,000; nine dwelling houses in Twenty third street and lands in Hoboken charged to the company at $350,000, and other real estate in Jersey charged at $1,500,000; that out of this the directors named got $1,000,000 as bonus; that the company is now largely indebted, and in danger of insolvency under its present management. The complaint then prays for an injunction and a receiver, and the removal of the present directors.

This complaint is supported by affidavits of Daniel Drew, reciting the proceedings in the old war, and affirming the allegations of the complaint by an affidavit of Frank Work; by A. C. Brown, setting forth that he has examined the acts of the Legislature set forth in the complaint, and that they are as stated therein; that he has examined the printed report of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company of December, 1866, and that from it it appears that, exclusive of the issue to Drew, the Company had issued $16,574,000 of common stock besides upwards of $8,500,000 of preferred stock.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

A Religious Journal on the Character of Grant.

From the New York Evangelist.

Not merely in ability, but in character, in temperament, in disposition, we believe General Grant to be well qualified for the high place to which he has been chosen. If anything be clear in his military history, it is that he is a man of independent mind, forming his own opinions, and acting according to his own judgment. We never heard it claimed by General Sherman or Sheridan, or any other of his distinguished lieutenants, that they could control him in the field, and that the glory of his great campaigns belonged to them.

On the contrary, they freely conceded to him the superiority which ought to belong to the head of the army, and testify that the most brilliant movements of the war were entirely the project of his own brain, and in some cases —as in the series of battles which ended in the capture of Vicksburg—were undertaken against their judgment. This is very high praise from one commander to another, and the best proof of the breadth of his mind, of his clear-sightedness and independence. A man who could not be controlled by his ablest generals, we do not think will allow himself to be "managed" by supple politicians.

Nor is he likely to be made the tool of a party. To a party, indeed, he owes his election, but when he enters on his high office he is the head of the whole nation; and, we believe, will be the President, not of a party, but of the whole country. All parts of it will share the benefit of his administration, and not less the Southern States. We know great apprehension has been felt there of his accession to power; but, we believe, without reason. For while he will be firm and decided in maintaining the laws, he will not be unjust or oppressive. His nature is magnanimous. This he showed by the terms he granted on the surrender of General Lee. He had the Rebel army under his feet, an enemy that had kept him at bay for many long and bloody months, yet he did not for a moment yield to a feeling of revenge. He might have insisted on conditions the most humiliating; but, on the contrary, he granted terms which any brave but unfortunate commander might accept. Thus he respected the courage of an enemy, and was considerate to them in their misfortunes. In this he showed the magnanimity of a brave soldier, who respects in others the qualities of which he is conscious in himself. This brilliant example of moderation in victory ought to inspire confidence at the South in the great chieftain who, having been thus magnanimous in war, is not likely to prove a cruel oppressor in peace.

General Grant and the South.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer (Democratic).

We do not expect him to propose or advocate any mitigation of the flagrant errors and oppressions of the reconstruction measures. We do not expect him to question the right and the power of Congress to legislate as it has for the internal government of the "Rebel States." We expect him to deal with these measures as accomplished facts, the wisdom and justice, as well as the legality, of which he does not dispute. But we do expect—or rather, we should say, we hope—that he will consider these measures as finalities, as definite settlements between the conquering and conquered sections, and oppose all further attempts on the part of Congress to reopen the compacts upon which the "States lately in rebellion" have been readmitted into the Union. We hope that he will maintain that the States which have accepted the terms of Congress and been restored by Congressional fiat to their places at the national board cannot be further interfered with in the control of their domestic affairs; but that once admitted they are equal in all respects to the other States, and cannot be excluded or treated exceptionally by Congress or any other power. If General Grant fulfils this expectation he need not apprehend any factious or hostile opposition to his administration in the South. On the contrary, he may confidently expect support and generous co-operation on the part of her people. Though powerless to resist oppression, or vindicate what she knows to be her rights, if they are denied, she has it in her power to give material assistance to an honest national Executive who desires to promote the interests of all the States and who resolves to banish sectionalism and party from his councils.

The General and Bonner.

General Grant yesterday afternoon, says the N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning, rode out with Mr. Robert Bonner to MacComb's Dam. On his return to his hotel he was called upon by General N. P. Banks, General Robert Anderson, General Totten, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, Judge Freeman J. Fethian, and many others. In the evening he attended the banquet given at the Astor House to Attorney-General Evarts. On Monday morning General Grant rode out to Fashion Course with Mr. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, to see Dexter. They drove Lantern and the Auburn horse. It was a cold raw, blustering day, and the ground was frosty; but under all these disadvantages Dexter trotted a mile, as timed by General Grant, in 2·21¼; the first half-mile, where he did not have to trot against the wind, in 1·08. One day last week, when the weather was more favorable, Dexter trotted a mile in 2·17, which is faster by some seconds than any other horse in the world ever trotted. Although Dexter has been considered a wild, excitable horse, immediately after this performance Mr. Bonner had him harnessed up single to a top wagon, and rode with General Grant behind him back to the city, and down to the Metropolitan Hotel. General Grant himself held the reins the greater part of the way through the city, where they encountered many stages and carriages.

TILDEN.

How One of the Tammany Sachems Aided the Democracy.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

The Clyde (N. Y.) *Times* reprints the famous secret circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic State Committee in the name of Mr. Tilden, and adds these pertinent remarks:—

The evening of the election, and after the polls were closed, the following was found on the floor near the table occupied by the Inspectors of Election in this village:—

"GALEN, Wayne co., N. Y. Nov. 3, 1868.—William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, N. Y.:—This town will give a Republican majority of about ——."

Underneath the above and on the same piece of paper follows this:—

"LYONS, Nov. 3 1868.—Fill up the above despatch as soon as the polls close, with about the majority you think the town will give, putting it high enough, and send it by telegraph to Mr. Tweed. The expense is guaranteed at New York. Sign your name to the despatch. Yours, ——."

This was written by a citizen of Lyons, the acknowledged leader of Democracy in this county, and who has grown gray in its service, and addressed to a citizen of Clyde, who has for years been the most prominent Democratic politician in this place. Now let any honest man read these two circulars together, and then examine the election returns in New York city, where already it is ascertained the Democratic Inspectors of Election have returned several thousand more votes as cast than there were registered voters in their districts, and the proof of fraud and conspiracy reaching down to every town in the State is full, absolute, and irresistible.

Why send *estimate* to Tweed of the result, when, by waiting one hour, the exact count be sent? Why be sure to "put it high enough"? Why send to Bill Tweed as soon as your polls close? Everything is now plain. An "estimate" was needed at the close of the polls to enable the managers in the city to make up any needed majority there, where Hoffman, Tweed, Sweeny, and Ben. Wood run the machine and grow rich out of their political plunderings.

As the author of "The Pickwick Papers" remarks, "volumes could not say more."

—**Maggie Mitchell will open the new Opera House at Hartford. In what opera, pray?**

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The Attorney-General the Guest of the New York Bar.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Attorney-General of the United States, was entertained at dinner last evening, at the Astor House, New York. The attendance was large and highly distinguished. The banquet room was appropriately decorated with the national and other colors. Around the walls were festoons of evergreens, intermingled with flags and encompassing shields bearing the names of the States.

The tables were superbly laid, and gave ample evidence of the artistic skill of the modern pastry cook. The music was provided by Dodworth, which is to say that it was all that it ought to be.

At 7·30 o'clock the chair was taken by Hon. Charles O'Conor. On his right was seated the guest of the evening, and on his left General Ulysses S. Grant. At this table were seated, to the right of the chair, Admiral Farragut, Mayor Hoffman, Caleb Cushing, Judge McCunn, S. A. Foot, Henry J. Raymond, R. H. Dana, Jr., F. W. Stanton, F. S. Winston, J. Rutherford, Jr., Judge Hilton, Judge Barbour, Judge Benedict, Judge Clerke, Judge Russell, Judge Barrett, Judge Gilbert, General Badeau, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Daly, and Dr. Adams.

To the left of the chair were seated General Schofield, A. T. Stewart, Governor Clifford, C. A. Dana, General Banks, Attorney-General Brewster, J. W. Gerrard, W. F. Dodge, Richard O'Gorman, Judge Jones, M. O. Roberts, Judge Sutherland, G. S. Bedford, J. G. Bennett, Jr., Judge Monell, Judge Ingraham, General Dent, G. M. Archibald, Dr. Van Beuren, Judge Robertson, W. H. Aspinwall, Judge Brady.

After the dinner Mr. O'Conor, the Chairman, arose and called upon the auditory to attend to the first general toast, "The President of the United States." The toast having been responded to,

The Chairman then proposed the second regular toast, "The President elect," upon which, from a miniature fort which was erected at the side of the dining-room, was then discharged twenty-four miniature cannons, this unexpected outburst calling for the considerable admiration and merriment. General Grant viewed it with astonishment and with a smile, and arose to respond to the toast just given. He was received with much enthusiasm. He said:—

Speech of General Grant.

Gentlemen of the Bar of New York:—I thank you very kindly for the manner in which you have received this toast, which was intended as complimentary to myself. I may say there is no other community from which I could receive a demonstration of welcome with greater pleasure than from the citizens I meet this evening. (Cheers.)

The audience then rose and gave three cheers for the President elect.

Mr. Evarts, in response to the next toast, "The guest of the evening," said:—How shall I exhibit and how shall I state my qualification and my gratitude for this, your kindness, for these, your favors. I am sure I shall not mistake the propriety of the situation if I deem this incident in my professional life—my being Attorney of the United States—the occasion, rather than myself, in any principal and important sense, the object of this public congratulation. The defeat, in the estimation of most of you, which a certain political party has sustained, should not make us the less verbose or exuberant. The only public services which I have been called upon to acquit myself of were merely of a professional tendency. The errand that carried me to London and Paris, to aid the policy of the Government represented by such Ministers as Adams and Dayton, was, I feel, only sustained as my energies would permit. However, I may be allowed to say that my professional duties were conducted by me as their nature required. My present position is almost in duty and in purpose and in service as distinctly professional as it is in name. To appear as the forensic advocate of the Executive Government, I may be deemed by many but to adhere to the duties of my profession and to carry out the views of my superiors. I shall ever find a pleasure when in accordance with my sentiments of rectitude and honor. It is true that in our country and in England this office of Attorney-General is disposed of according to legal etiquette, and after his election he is called a member of the Cabinet. When, after a brief term of public service I shall resume my ordinary employments, I shall be delighted if I shall be deemed worthy of your favorable judgments.

Admiral Farragut responded on behalf of the navy. There was tremendous applause, the guests rising and uniting in three cheers for Farragut.

Admiral Farragut said—Gentlemen: I rise simply to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me. Your President has announced that I would speak for the navy. I believe that the navy has always done its duty. (Cheers.) It is a nucleus, to use the language of the gentleman who last spoke, around which, I hope, we will always be able to rally. I have lately been abroad—as the war was over, I was sent abroad to give me a little recreation, I suppose —and it now affords me great pleasure to declare that in my intercourse with all foreign nations, I found the hand of fellowship and goodwill extended to me everywhere. I can say that I do not think we should be called upon to do much more service in the way of war. (Cheers.)

Attorney-General Brewster said, in his response to the toast "The Bar of Pennsylvania:" One thing happened here to-night which sent a pulsation and thrill of joy and exultation through my heart, and no man who listened to it, and who is a loyal and respectable layman, and an educated man, but would feel a sense of exultation such as I felt. I allude to the sublime response from the Bar, which followed Mr. Evarts' majestic and splendid denunciation of the unjust judge (cheers), showing the virtue which regulates and controls the very life and soul of our noble and beloved profession. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us remember, with a sense of glory, how illustrious the history of our profession has been. The Bar of America has held the same relative position to civil liberty and political civilization that the clergy bore to religious civilization in Europe when she rose from a condition of barbarism. We are, sir, the lineal descendants of the archbishops, the bishops, and the mitred abbots, who once ruled not only the courts but the intellectual minds of Europe. And we, too, are bound by the same exalted and holy obligation, and when I heard the reverend and learned clergyman to-night touch that bond of sympathy, allude to that golden link which binds us in common to one holy cause—the cause of civilization and Christianity—I felt that we were now, as in the beginning, brethren. Let us always remember to be brethren, let us cultivate and keep alive that association between the clergy and the Bar, and let us above all things never forget to be gentlemen of the Bar.

An Insurance Incident.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following instance of honesty under temptation:—"A clergyman in Petaluma, named James Hunter, insured his life in the Manhattan Insurance Company's office for $5000, and had paid $339 in premiums, when, a few months since, he died. The necessary steps were taken to adjust the matter and pay the policy to his widow, but when the amount was tendered her she declined to receive it, on the ground that when her deceased husband insured his life he withheld from the agents of the company and the examining physician information of a malady under which he was suffering, and which would probably have prevented him from securing a policy on his life. The company at San Francisco immediately notified their principals of the facts of the case and of Mrs. Hunter's refusal to receive the $5000, which she had made known to them by letter. On the 7th of September last, the Board of Directors of the Company held a meeting and adopted a resolution placing $2000 at the disposal of the widow for her use and the use of her two children."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Election in Illinois and Minnesota—Violations of the Revenue Law—Martial Law in Arkansas —Judicial Troubles in Ohio.

Financial and Commercial

ARKANSAS.

Proclamation of Governor Clayton in Favor of the Enforcement of the Laws and Completion of Reconstruction.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—The *Avalanche* will publish to-morrow the following from Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, to the sheriffs and other county officers:—

"I have transmitted to your counties copies of my proclamation declaring marshal law in certain counties of the State. The election being over, the time has now arrived when the State Government must sustain itself at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. The American people have by overwhelming majorities declared in favor of the validity of the reconstruction measures and the Government set up here under the United States authorities. In deference to the decision of the people we ask no help from abroad. We must show a willingness to help ourselves. The enemies of the State and the Government are demoralized by the effects of the stunning blow received on the 3d instant, and now is the auspicious time for the officers of the Government, State, county, and municipal, aided by the loyal people, to recover their lost authority, and by one grand, thorough effort establish peace and order permanently in this State. It is the determination of the Executive to bend every energy towards the accomplishment of this desired end, and if the officers of the various departments in the State and the law abiding people will but heartily second him in his efforts it will be accomplished. I therefore urge upon the officers of your county to put forth united and determined effort for the enforcement of the law, and towards bringing criminals to punishment. You must make your authority respected, or bring on an open issue. If after making a vigorous attempt you fail, then martial law will be extended to your county, and upon the heads of the people thereof a dreadful responsibility must rest. You are requested to perfect an organization of the militia in your county. If the loyal people do not volunteer in the State, a reserve militia must be organized, and when called upon you must furnish your quota of militia to operate in other portions of the State. Urge upon the citizens not to act upon their own opinions against the authorities. A general plan is determined upon, and all must render cheerful assent in order to make it successful. Warn the people against unauthorized interference in the affairs of other countries, and report promptly all matters of importance.

"POWELL CLAYTON, Governor."

FROM THE WEST.

Result of the Elections in Minnesota and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Full returns from Minnesota give Grant a majority of 15,549. The majority for negro suffrage is 8924.

The official vote of Illinois, with the exception of one or two counties, foots up 449,000. Grant's majority is 51,140.

Snow Fell To-day

at Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa and at a number of other places in the Northwest.

Indians on the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Arizona advices to October 31 state that the Indians have commenced a vigorous warfare. Four successful raids had been made against the whites near Prescott. Two men were killed and five wounded. The people were greatly startled at these unexpected attacks, and appeared helpless. General Halleck has been implored to send troops to their assistance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94¼; United States Five-twenties firmer and higher at 74¾. Illinois Central firmer at 96. Erie flat at 31½. Atlantic and Great Western, 40.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—A. M.—The markets are closed on account of the election.

LONDON, Nov. 18—A. M.—Tallow, 51s. 6d. Petroleum quiet and steady. Sperm Oil, £6.

Southern Excursion Party.

HAGERSTOWN, Nov. 18.—A large party of gentlemen and ladies left Hagerstown this morning, *en route* for the sunny South. The party numbered between forty and fifty, and left via the Washington county and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a special car having been furnished for the occasion by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The party was raised by Daniel Dechert, one of the editors of the Hagerstown *Mail*, who goes with it. Among other gentlemen who composed the excursion were J. M. Cooper, editor of the *Valley Spirit*, Chambersburg; J. F. Campbell, editor of the Altoona *Vindicator*; J. M. Breslin, editor of the Lebanon *Advertizer*; and W. J. Stermin, editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. The party is composed of Marylanders and Pennsylvanians.

Ku-Klux Klan Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, which says the advices from the southern part of the State report that a part of General Catterson's command was attacked by the Ku-Klux Klan at Centre Point, Sevier county, on the 11th inst. Three of the attacking party and one militiaman were killed and several on both sides wounded.

The Arkansas Legislature convened to-day.

Seizure of a Tobacco Manufactory.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The tobacco manufactory of White & Carrickson, in this city, was seized to-day by the Government authorities, for violation of the Revenue laws.

G. F. Secchi, the editor of *L'Eco d'Italia*, of New York, who has been in this city for a day or two past, received a formal reception at the hands of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society to-night.

Mysterious Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—Miss Esther Kendall, aged sixty years, is announced as having died misteriously, at Sterling. Her body was discovered where it had, apparently, lain four or five days.

FROM OHIO.

Serious Charge Against a Judge.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Judge John M. Pugh, of Columbus, was before United States Commissioner Halliday this afternoon, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. The case will be continued to-morrow.

This morning Collector Neff seized $40,000 worth of books of English publications, supposed to have been brought to the United States from England through Canada.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	119¾	Pitts. F. W.&Chi. R.	107¾
N.Y. and E. R.	49	Toledo & Wab.	56
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	68
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	83⅝	Adams Express.	48½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	Wells, Fargo.	26
Chi. and N. W. com.	84	U.S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. pref.	85	Tenn. 6s, new.	68¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅝	Gold.	134⅝

Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. One Still and Other Property, claimed by Hugh Freil. This was an information for forfeiture because of alleged violations of the Revenue law by the claimant, in making false returns of the business conducted by him at his distillery, in Seventeenth street, below Carpenter. The claimant explained his returns consistently with his denial of fraudulent intent, and the jury rendered a verdict in his favor.

The ordinary Wednesday bankrupt miscellany was before the Court to-day.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Lavinia A. Roberts, guardian and trustee under the will of Joseph H. Roberts, deceased, vs. James E. McCalla.

Same vs. William A. Simpson.

Same vs. John Feeney & Co.

Same vs. McElvaney & McDevitt.

These were feigned issues to try the ownership of certain machinery in a cotton-mill at West Philadelphia, which was said to have been purchased by the deceased with money placed in his hands in trust for his children. The defendants contended that the money was in his own right, and not a trust. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Joshua P. Eddey vs. Thomas H. Allen. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by alleged improper conduct on the part of the defendant in inducing plaintiff's tenants not to pay him rent due to him. The defense answered that this was done under a claim of right, the defendant being entitled to the rents by virtue of a lease. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

Joseph N. Ruch & Co., vs. John Clendenning. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract in furnishing looms to a cotton mill at Union and Leiper street, not of the power agreed upon. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster. —The Commonwealth vs. Kennedy & Co. et. al. A claim of escheat as to the premises No. 49 South Second street. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Adelaide Haskell vs. Ebenezer Haskell. An issue to try a question of the sanity of one of Dr. Kirkbride's patients. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce. —An application was made upon habeas corpus for the admission to bail of John O'Brien, who was committed by an alderman for a further hearing upon the charge of assault and battery upon Charles Farley. It was testified that the prisoner and Farley met in a tavern and quarrelled, and the former struck the latter on the nose.

A severe hemorrhage was the result, which a physician stated had weakened him, and really endangered his life. The Judge refused to grant the application, but continued the matter until Saturday, when a further report of the sufferer's condition will be given.

George Schweigert was put upon trial for keeping a disorderly house at No. 1142 N. Fourth street. The witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth detailed circumstances indecent and obscene, which went to support the charge. On trial.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The rival speculators in Erie are again litigants. The one party, after suffering great loss at the hands of the other, have had recourse to the aid of the law. It appears that Mr. Daniel Drew, an ex-director of the road, was 'cornered' in a short speculation, as well as a number of banking houses doing business on foreign account, who, through what they believed to be anticipatory news of the value of Erie, as quoted at the London Stock Exchange, were tempted to sell 'short.' Such is one of the many versions on the street. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of Wall street was rife to-day with all sorts of rumors concerning the movements and operations of the various parties to the transactions in this famous stock. The situation is so confused and the smoke of the contest yet so dense upon the battle-field that it is very difficult to get a satisfactory view of the real condition of affairs in the truce which the courts have suddenly declared. Enough is seen, however, to show that the speculations of the last month have been on a gigantic scale, such as were never equalled before in Wall street, while it is doubtful if they have been surpassed elsewhere. Millions of dollars have been handled as if they were thousands, and the capital employed has been such as to make the outside public gape with astonishment at the daring and boldness of the operators. During the day an injunction was sued out in the Supreme Court, before Judge Sutherland, restraining the directors of the Erie Railway from doing anything further towards the issue of new stock and enjoining them from disturbing any of the papers, accounts, or moneys of the corporation. It was granted upon the application of Mr. August Belmont, who is the possessor of four thousand shares, the value of which he alleges is likely to be depreciated by reckless management on the part of the aforesaid directors. The application is supported by the affidavits of Mr. Francis Work and Mr. Daniel Drew. The latter makes a clean breast of his connection with the movement last winter, in which he got out of the 'corner' prepared for him by Mr. Vanderbilt, and acknowledges that he joined the great Broad street clique formed for the purpose of 'locking up greenbacks,' and contributed a million dollars for that object, which he subsequently withdrew. It is a curious turn of fortune that he should find himself now in the very predicament he was in last winter, but with his former allies for his bitterest enemies. Mr. Belmont appears in the litigation, it is said, as the representative of the foreign houses who suffered from the rise in Erie engineered on Saturday night and Monday. Such is the aspect of affairs on the losing side of the battle, for a battle it was and is between financial giants. Of the strategy on the other side nothing is positively known outside of their own camp. It is rumored, however, that in anticipation of such a step on the part of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Drew the directors themselves, or so many of them as are privy to the alleged speculative use of the funds and stock of the corporation, secretly applied for and obtained four days ago the appointment of a receiver from their own ranks, the person selected being, the report further says, Mr. Jay Gould. It is also said that to put as much money as possible beyond the clutches of the law in case an injunction should issue, seven millions of gold have been transferred across the Hudson to Jersey City, thus placing it beyond the jurisdiction of the New York courts. On the other hand it is asserted that the losing party intended to sue out an injunction, if they did not actually try to do so, in the United States courts, so as to reach the funds if they were so removed."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

The Money Market is easier. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer.

Government securities advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. 105 was bid for 10-40s; 114⅛ for 6s of 1881; 109⅝ for '62 5-20s; 107 for '64 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s, 109⅝ for July '65 5-20s; 110 for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@49, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ⅛, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change. 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 46 for Elmira preferred; and 30½ for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held. 246 was bid for North America; 31 for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 41 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s. New	108	200 sh Key Zinc.....c.	1⅜
$000 do. New.b5.	103	80 sh Penna R.	53⅜
$3000 Leh 6s.gold l.	93	100 sh Read R...b5&in.	48¾
$5000 do.....ls.	92	100 do......s10.	48¾
$8000 do.....b5	93⅛	500 do...... b5.	48 81
$500 Leh N 6s.' 84...c.	83½		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 109⅝@109⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1867, 109⅝@110; do., 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Gold, 134.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1864, 106⅞@107; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do., 1865, new, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1867, new, 109⅞@110; do., 1868, 109⅞@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1864, 106⅞@107; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do July, 1867, 109⅞@110; 1868, 109⅞@110¼; 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅝	11·32 A. M.	134½
11·17 "	134½	12·07 P. M.	134⅜
11·25 "	134⅝	12·20 "	134⅜
11·28 "	134⅜	12·23 "	134½

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.—The Flour Market is without essential change. There is a steady demand from the home consumers, but the shippers operate with extreme caution. Sales of 1000 barrels, including 800 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota XX spring wheat family, $7.25@8; 200 barrels Illinois winter wheat do. at $9 75; fancy brands, at $11@13; extras, at $6 75@7; and superfine, at $5·50@6·50. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, there being very little demand except for prime lots, which are scarce and in good request. Sales of good and choice red at $2@2·08, and amber at $2·15@2·18. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·48@1·50, and Southern at $1·40. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of old yellow at $1·13@1·15; new do. at 80@93c.; and Western mixed at $1·10@1·13. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels white Western at 72c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6·50@7; Timothy ranges from $2·62½@2·75, a decline; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·63.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 per ton.

Whisky is steady at $1·08@1·10 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............55 | 11 A. M..............50 | 2 P. M..............52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque James Campbell, Dunn, Havre, Caas. C. Van Horn.
Schr Geo. S. Reppiler, Miller, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Willie Dill, English New York, Merchant & Co.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Boston, do.
Schr S. B Franklin, Mull, Boston, John R White & Son
Schr Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Georgetown, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77 Carroll, Norwalk.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Plymouth.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Washington.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford.
St'r B. J. Baker, Cole, Norfolk, E. Shaw.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 16th inst., 2 30 P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing SW., 16 miles distant passed the wreck of steamship Matanzas, destroyed by fire; nothing left but her hull; yesterday, saw two brigs and a topsail schooner standing in for the Breakwater; and a ship and a barque at anchor at the Shears. Passengers—Mr. J. Jacobus, Mrs Jacobus, 2 children and servant Mr. George Wagner.

Schr Helen Mar, McEwen, from Stonington, with stone.
Schr A. Amsden, Bangs, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr A. F. Ames, Ames, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from Noank.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck from Plymouth.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, from Providence.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from New Haven.
Schr Wake, Gandy, from Newport.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, from Saybrook.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Braintree.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Danversport.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn.
Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, from Lynn.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Wareham.
Steamer J. S Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

SAILED.

Steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, for New Orleans via Havana, sailed early this morning, with a full cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs George Horter and three daughters; N. W Hudson, lady, and child; Joseph Willcox; Wm. Sauvalle and daughter; Mrs. A. E. York and daughter; John Smith; C. S. Bradford; C S Bradford Jr.; Joseph Padro; Roger Horner; F. Uhrback; Aug. Sawers; Walter Barclay and son; Miss Mary Schrimager; J. P. Lyons and lady; James Bell lady, and two children; Wm. Bell; J. Bell; Henri Stuart; Thos. Sully; Francis Collins; D. McQueeney; Paul Dupre; Aug. Dupre; Henri Torres; L. F. Beneux and wife; Etienne Buisiay; J. Buisiay and wife; Adolphe Buisiay; and three Bedouin Arabs.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, hence, at Richmond 14th instant.

Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Danvers 11th inst.

Schr Montrose, Grierson, hence, at Newburyport 14th instant.

Schrs J. B Allen, Case; Lookout, Shaw; J. Cadwalader, Steelman; Elvie Davis Johnson; John Shay, Barrett; Addie Ryerson, Houghton; and S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Schrs C. E. Paige, Doughty; J. M. Broomall Douglass; Magnet, Smith; and F. A. Grau, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 14th inst.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schrs W. W. Marcy, Champion; M. D. Ireland, Ireland; and Willow Harp, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at Providence 15th instant.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schrs J. B. Clayton, M. M. Carson, Thomas Clyde, hence for Boston; and J. W. Everman, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Arrived, steamships Ville de Paris, from Havre, and Minnesota, fm Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Moral of Republican Defeats.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our remark that the check here and there received by Republicans in the recent Congressional elections "bids fair to prove a lasting benefit to the party" is objected to in some quarters as unsound in theory and dangerous in practice. The Cincinnati *Chronicle* states the question thus:—

"If Republican principles are good, it is a laudable desire of Republicans in every Congressional district to be represented in Congress by one who holds those principles. If the *Times* had said it is better to be represented by a corrupt Democrat than by a corrupt Republican, there would be more appearance of reason in its theory; but why choose either? And if you do, why help the Democrat to power and place for stealing and mischief, with his vote always against your own party and principles in addition? The advantage is not clear.

"Suppose, on the other hand—as is unfortunately too true in several cases—that this process of depletion for the benefit of our party has resulted in leaving at home some of our very best men, and in electing Democrats of the opposite character in their stead. Where is the profit?"

The *argumentum ad hominem* illustrates one of the inconveniences of defeat, but leaves untouched the essential question, which relates to the permanent welfare of the Republican party. We regret the loss of good men, and regret it all the more because in their cases defeat has, for the most part, been the consequence of Democratic fraud. In an honest encounter they would have been successful. In other instances, as in the rejection of Ashley, the party has suffered the penalty of an attempt to press upon it an objectionable man; while the fate of Donnelly, in Minnesota, shows how easily a district overwhelmingly Republican may be sacrificed by personal ambition.

Apart from personal considerations, however, it seems to us that the party may turn to a profitable account the warnings it has received in several of the States. The profitableness of moderation has seldom been more strikingly exemplified. The party was for a time disposed to presume upon its enormous strength. It was assured by some of its leaders that it might do as it pleased with impunity; that whatever it might choose to do would be indorsed by the country; and that its lease of power might, by its own acts, be prolonged indefinitely. Had the adherents of this doctrine acquired control of the Chicago Convention, the probability is that the national contest would have ended differently. The party owes its triumph in a large degree to its moderation. The blunders of its opponents helped it somewhat, but the aid thence derived was inconsiderable compared with the strength arising from the personal character of its chief candidate and the conservatism of its platform.

We ought not to forget that of the supporters of Grant and Colfax a not insignificant percentage originally belonged to our opponents. The War Democrats are an element of power whose coöperation should be remembered with gratitude, and whose strength we can never afford to despise. These men are not Republicans in the partisan sense. They will not vote for the Republican ticket simply because it is so called. They separated from the Democracy when that party proved false to the Union, and they attached themselves to the Republican party because of its fidelity to the Union and its devotion to national interests. This class of voters cannot be relied upon, unless the party seeking their suffrages present a policy which commends itself to their judgment. They deal with candidates and policies on their merits. They will do nothing blindly. And they gave us their help this time, as they gave it throughout the war, because our policy harmonizes with the objects of the war, while that of the Democracy would have placed the Government in the hands of its enemies.

The balance of power, as between the two parties, is, then, held by the moderate men of the country. They worship neither names nor organizations. They are observant, critical, and in the aggregate influential. The continued success of the Republican party depends upon its ability to command the continued confidence of these voters. And it can do this only by eschewing extreme measures, rejecting extreme counsels, and endeavoring wisely and energetically to restore harmony and promote prosperity. The local defeats it has experienced will not be in vain, if they impress upon it the necessity of justifying confidence by the excellence of its own measures, the purity and efficiency of its own administration, rather than the past follies or crimes of its opponents.

In addition to these considerations, the value of an effective opposition in Congress deserves notice. That is one of the benefits to which we originally referred. Parliamentary history teaches conclusively the advantages of an opposition which, while unable to defeat measures, is strong enough to insure their discussion. The country has suffered from hasty legislation, and the Republican party will not be a loser if the repetition of the evil be quietly prevented.

The Outgoing Administration—Mr. Johnson a Failure.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All eyes are turned from the setting to the rising sun, from the outgoing to the incoming administration, from Mr. Johnson to General Grant, from favors lost, refused, or enjoyed, to favors expected, and generally from the disappointments of the past to the hopes of the future. Very few politicians or philosophers now care to inquire what Mr. Johnson has done, what he has failed to do, what he may do, what he is doing or intends to do, or whether, on his retirement from the White House, he goes to Tennessee or to Texas. To the public at large it is enough that his administration has been a failure, and that they are awaiting the incoming of General Grant with a very general expectation of something better.

To the aspiring politician, however, Mr. Johnson's administration, even as a failure, is full of instructive matter. First of all, it reminds us of Tyler and Fillmore, each of whom, like Johnson, was elected as Vice-President, and as a make-weight on the ticket, each of whom became President from the untimely death of his superior, and each of whom as President turned out a failure. It was the great misfortune, we apprehend, of all three of these men that they were not satisfied in being President by accident, but desired another term each in his own name and in his own right. Thus it was that Tyler quarrelled with Henry Clay and the Whig party, and endeavored to set up a party of his own on the basis of the distribution of the spoils. The movement was carried to the point of an independent Tyler convention, but it collapsed with the nomination of Polk as the Democratic candidate and was merged in the Democratic party. Fillmore, as the substitute for General Taylor, played a more cautious game, but failing to secure the Whig nomination of 1852 he took the field in 1856 as the candidate of the American or Know Nothing party, the lineal successor of the Whig party South, against the Republican party, the lineal successor of the Whig party North, and so elected Buchanan. Tyler and Fillmore each signally failed in their main object, but they had some satisfaction in the success of their next purpose, which was the defeat of the party they had deserted; and the same may be said of Van Buren, in reference to a second term, as the lineal successor of Jackson.

Johnson has, then, been more unfortunate than Van Buren, or Tyler, or Fillmore. His independent Johnson party movement of 1866, and his efforts to secure the Democratic nomination of 1868, were love's labor lost; and quite as fruitless were his efforts at the eleventh hour of the day to turn the scale by a *pronunciamento* in favor of Seymour. Worst of all, however, for Johnson, in his policy to make the Presidential office subservient to his election as President in his own right, by a third party or by the Democratic party, his administration from beginning to end may be pronounced a failure, and a failure compared with which that of Tyler was a great enjoyment and that of Fillmore a great success.

The first step of Mr. Johnson after he was sworn in as President of the United States was the blunder to which his whole budget of subsequent blunders and failures may be charged. We refer to his primary blunder of undertaking the reconstruction of the subjugated Rebel States without the assistance of Congress. As the law then existed, the two houses, which had adjourned on the 4th of March, 1865, would not, without a special call, meet again till December. The Rebellion (April 15) had just been suppressed, the conquered Rebel States were all in chaos, and to Congress properly belonged the work of reconstruction. Why, then, did not Mr. Johnson call the two houses together in an extra session? Because he had resolved upon a reconstruction plan of his own, from which he expected such an amount of political capital as would make him President for another term, whether supported or opposed by Congress. He had a Congressional recess of eight months before him, and within that time he expected to complete his work, and that, accepted or rejected, in making its acceptance his ultimatum to Congress the succession would be within his grasp.

This theory of the inspiration of Mr. Johnson's Southern policy makes it clear and consistent from first to last, foolish and pigheaded as it appears upon any other theory. But so much has he been absorbed in this great game of "my policy" of reconstruction against Congress that he has not paid sufficient attention to anything else. Otherwise the Mexican question would have been settled according to the policy suggested by Grant and Sheridan, the Alabama claims would have been settled according to the policy suggested by Andrew Jackson, and the internal revenue frauds of all sorts, especially the whisky frauds, would have been thoroughly overhauled by a general suspension of officials charged with or suspected of dishonest associations, and by a complete sifting of their cases before the courts preparatory to a submission of the facts to the Senate.

To sum up the administration of Mr. Johnson, it amounts to this:—His mind was set in the beginning upon the experiment of securing the next Presidency through his scheme of Southern reconstruction, and he has been so deeply absorbed in this business, and so indifferent to anything else, that our interests abroad have been permitted to run to seed, while plundering whisky rings have been depleting the Treasury at the rate not of a few paltry hundreds of thousands of dollars, but to the tune of a hundred millions a year. So it is well that but a short remnant is left of the turbulent, costly, and unprofitable administration of Johnson.

Financial Schemes.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

H. B. W. sends us an essay looking to resumption, which we do not publish, because it seems to us mistaken in its conceptions, without being original. In brief, H. B. W. would approach resumption by easy stages, through successive offers from the Treasury to purchase all the greenbacks that should be offered, first at 142; after awhile, at a lower; after another interval, at a still lower rate of discount, until they shall have been gradually brought to par with gold. The calculation of course is that few or none would be offered at the rates thus from time to time established—that the fact that the Treasury would buy all that should be offered, say at 125, would establish that figure as their minimum value, and so till they were brought to par.

All which seems to us good argument, so far as it goes, in favor of resuming fully and at once. If offering to redeem greenbacks, say at 130, would render them everywhere worth that rate or more, so that no one would wish to exchange them for coin, it seems to us that offering to redeem them at par would have a similar effect.

But we do not choose to approach resumption through contraction, real or threatened. We do not know that we now have or have not too redundant a currency, and will not dogmatize on that point. We say, resume: then, if there be too much currency afloat, part of it will flow in and be exchanged for specie; if not, not. We choose to be governed by experience, not by hypothesis.

If experience shall prove that the currency is redundant, it will of course contract on resumption, and the Treasury must be prepared to redeem greenbacks so long as they shall be in excess of the business wants of the country. How redeem them? In what? The specie in the Treasury would go part way; but, in order to be able to redeem to the last farthing, we must so appreciate the national credit that we can borrow at fair rates to any desirable extent. Only make it certain that United States fives, having twenty to thirty years to run, can be largely sold at a premium, and the Secretary may laugh to scorn any attempt to run his vaults empty of coin. He will borrow just so fast and so far as he may need, to keep his vaults properly replenished, and the gold-gamblers will find that any attempt to run him out of specie will be just like an effort to pump dry a ship's well.

Do consider that the Treasury is in the steady receipt of over six millions per week—half of it now specie; all of it specie or its equivalent from the hour of resumption. Let the Treasury, then, use its coin fearlessly to enhance the price of United States bonds, by buying up and cancelling fifty or sixty millions of them. Then we believe the Government might resume without fear, and keep its coin in fair supply by selling new fives so fast as shall be found necessary.

The American Flag in Paraguay.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The extraordinary letter from Mr. Charles A. Washburn, our ex-Minister to Paraguay, to the Hon. William Stuart, British Minister to Buenos Ayres, which we published on Tuesday, will be read with indignation by every patriotic American. When the Paraguayans were about evacuating Asuncion, a number of persons, both natives and foreigners, sought refuge at the American Legrtion. Among them were several Englishment and Senor Pereira, the Portuguese Consul, with his family. President Lopez demanded that all these refugees should be turned away. Mr. Washburn relates how one after another left his roof for an imprisonment which was little else than slavery. He did not turn them out; he only read to them the orders of Lopez, and left them free to act as they saw fit. At last the Dictator demanded that two members of the Legation, Mr. Porter C. Bliss, of New York, and Mr. G. F. Masterman, should also be given up to him. "At this point," says Mr. Washburn, "I made a stand." We think it was time. It was but a weak stand, however; and the way our Minister made it was to enter into a long correspondence with Lopez in order to gain time. At last the United States steamer Wasp, which was to carry Mr. Washburn home, arrived at Asuncion. Will our readers believe it?—the Minister of the United States went on board, and allowed the two attachés to be taken by force from his side as they started to go with him; and so he steamed away, leaving them to the certainty of an awful fate at the hands of the enraged Dictator, making no effort whatever to save them, taking no steps to vindicate the outraged sanctity of his office or avenge this insult to our national honor. An American squadron was lying idle in the Brazilian waters; but Mr. Washburn sneaked home like a coward.

By this time we have a new minister in Paraguay, and a man, if we are not mistaken, of a very different stamp. General McMahon has been too good a soldier to brook such outrages patiently, and while he is at the capital of Lopez that ruler will be taught to behave with at least a decent show of respect toward the United States. But the President should at once demand the release of the prisoners taken from the Legation, and a prompt reparation for the insult to our flag; and he should send a sufficient naval force to give his demand unmistakable emphasis. We are not in the habit of suffering such wrongs, and do not mean to be patient under them.

Grant's Diplomatic Appointments.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The true object of General Grant's recent visit to this city became accidentally known only a day or two ago. He came to consult with the leaders of the radical party on the subject of the selection of ministers to represent the new administration in Europe. Nearly all the important missions were decided upon, and Messrs. Sumner, Forney, Wetmore, Butler, Greeley, and Sickles are the fortunate men who are to ornament the European Courts for the next four years.

General Sickles goes to England. It has long been the custom to send to the Court of St. James not only a statesman, but a man of unblemished private character. The Queen, who is the model British matron of the period, would probably refuse to receive an ambassador on whose reputation rested any serious stain of dishonor. General Sickles is universally recognized as a man whose integrity as a statesman is commensurate only with the purity of his personal character. Add to this the fact that, on a memorable occasion, he vindicated the sanctity of his happy home at the cost of violating the merciful impulses of his noble and unselfish heart, and the fitness of his appointment to the Court of Victoria becomes at once apparent.

Mr. Sumner had been promised the Spanish mission, it being a maxim with American administrations that, in view of the dangerously affectionate character of Queen Isabella, the ambassador to Madrid must be a man of Roman virtue. Obviously Mr. Sumner was designed by nature to reside with impunity at the Spanish Court; but, unfortunately for him, Queen Isabella has ceased to reign, and almost any man can now be trusted at Madrid. The Massachusetts statesman will therefore be sent to Greece, where he can brush up his Grecian antiquities a little, and Mr. Stanton, whose experience in "walking Spanish" is regarded as almost equivalent to a knowledge of the language, will visit the land of Don Quixote at the national expense.

Mr. Greeley is to succeed General Dix at Paris. This is an admirable appointment; for not only will Mr. Greeley's courtly manners and fascinating personal appearance reflect honor upon the country which he represents, but he will have an opportunity to relax his overtaxed brain by joining in the pleasures of the Jardin Mabille and the Closerie des Lilacs. Mr. Greeley's fondness for the dance and his skill in the execution of its most intricate figures have long been familiar to the public, and we feel confident that his appearance in the *cancan* will give the Parisians a new idea of the progress of refinement in America.

The Austrian mission has been assigned to General Butler, who, however, takes it only for the opportunity of visiting the grave of Haynau. The Austrian empire is too much impoverished to afford a long residence to him who sighs for new spoons to conquer.

Mr. Forney will go to Turkey, where he hopes to reside permanently, and to find employment congenial to his tastes in superintending the affairs of the Sultan's seraglio. If the Sultan should at any time desire to prove the infidelity of any of the inmates of his harem, Forney is just the man for him to employ.

That life-long Democrat, General P. More Wetmore, as the *Leader* calls him, has given General Grant a good deal of trouble. He has insisted upon receiving a foreign appointment, but no place of sufficient importance to be worthy of the man could be suggested. Luckily, General Grant thought of the republic of San Marino, with which we have heretofore had no diplomatic relations. General Wetmore at once saw that San Marino was just the place for him, and he promptly consented to become the American Minister at that important post. The territory of the San Marino is quite large enough to hold both General P. More Wetmore and his inevitable nosegay; and, we trust that, irrigated by his genial presence, the broad acre-and-a-half of the republic may blossom forth in perpetual flowers.

Will the Republican Party Split?

From the N. Y. World.

Not, we suppose, until after General Grant has selected his Cabinet, and bestowed his other patronage. His characteristic reticence will prevent an early germination of the seeds of schism which are plentifully buried in the Republican soil.

General Grant was not, as everybody knows, the spontaneous choice of the radical or stronger wing of the party. The so-called conservative Republicans began to push his claims early last year. They were met by a resolute opposition from the radicals, led by the *Tribune*, which assailed his pretensions with scornful ridicule. General Grant's supporters desired, and were charged with covertly aiding, the defeat of the party in the State elections of last year; expecting, by such tactics, to bring the radicals to perceive that, unless they consented to the nomination of Grant, the Democrats would take him up, and, with the assistance of his early Republican supporters, elect him. This management was successful. The radicals were compelled to make a virtue of necessity. They were fain to be satisfied with very slender proofs that General Grant was a Republican. His complicity in the restoration of Stanton was their strongest, almost their only, evidence that Grant was with them. The fact that it was their fears, and not their will, that consented to his nomination, will make a quarrel easy, if they should find that they cannot control him. His sympathies and gratitude go more naturally with the section of the party that forced his nomination.

Besides these historical grounds of distrust, there is a disconformity of mental organization between the staid, phlegmatic, taciturn, practical General Grant, and the ardent, excitable, vehement, demonstrative visionary radicals and agitators. Minds so differently constituted do not view things in the same light, or reach the same conclusions from the same evidence. So far as General Grant follows his own cool, practical, unenthusiastic judgment, he will be likely to diverge from the hot, impatient, vindictive, extravagant radicals. This incompatibility will cause differences to arise easily, and to grow rapidly when they begin, unless there should be a remarkable spirit of mutual indulgence and accommodation. As General Grant has yielded but little to secure his election, he may be inclined to yield still less and have his own way now that he is secure of his office.

The latest project of the radicals—that of depriving the States of their control of the suffrage—is inconsistent with General Grant's letter of acceptance. The most memorable thing in that letter was its famous entreaty, "Let us have peace." He could not have meant by this a cessation of hostilities, for since his capture of Lee there have been none. If he had *any* meaning, it must have been that the interests of the country require a cessation of the everlasting agitation about the rights of the negro. That language pledged him—if it pledged him to anything—to maintain the *status quo;* to discountenance the introduction of new topics of dispute. Taking the regulation of the suffrage away from the States and giving it to the Federal Government for the benefit of the negroes, would be a new firebrand of controversy; and if General Grant's desire for "peace" is sincere and genuine, he will be obliged to oppose it. He will have no opportunity to break with the radicals on this question, for he will not yet be in office when Congress passes the resolution; but they will take his failure to endorse it as a sign of his secret hostility, and will distrust him accordingly.

The question of raising his salary may disclose to him who are his secret enemies in his own party, in advance of his inauguration. The project starts with the *Times*, the foremost advocate of his nomination previous to the elections of last year. It is objected to by the *Tribune*, the foremost of his early opponents. We cannot believe that it will pass Congress; but it may serve the purpose of indicating to General Grant his concealed enemies. For aught we know, that may be the chief object of the proposal. The applicants for office will be so much more numerous than the offices, that there is a strong temptation both to court General Grant's favor and to excite his prejudices against rival claimants.

General Butler owes the new President no kindness, and will be a thorn in his side. He will be always on the alert to find things that can be turned to General Grant's disadvantage; and if his sharp observation discovers that the radicals are dissatisfied, he will be the leader of the sore-heads. He is by nature busy, factious, revengeful, cunning, audacious; and as soon as it is seen in what channel the stream of patronage is to flow, he will have no difficulty in finding coadjutors in a factious bearing towards the new administration.

The Democratic party, in the meanwhile, will maintain its discipline, and wait and watch.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2d½ PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 25½ PHILADELPHIA.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 18th of November, 1868.
10 21 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!
Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!
MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs. Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.
Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.
DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
9 2wfm3mrp

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85½ No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 5 18½

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11½

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30½

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The officers of the November election in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward, at the hearing yesterday before Alderman Jones, were held in $2500 bail for trial, on the charge of misdemeanor in office and perjury. Those of the Seventh division of the Third ward were held for a further hearing on Monday next.

—The jury in the case of William McKieve, who was stoned to death on Sunday last, rendered a verdict that the said William McKieve came to his death from violence at the hands of Joseph Hart, Joseph O'Brien, Henry Schnatz, Levi Stiles, George Young, John Baxter, John Morrison, and John Dougherty, November 15, 1868, on Lancaster avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

—The Good Will Engine Company, of Trenton, N. J., have offered a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of the body of Mr. Valentine, who was drowned by falling from the Columbia bridge, on the Schuylkill river, a few days since. Mr. Valentine was a member of the company named, and left a wife and six children.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅛.

—No additional juror has been obtained in the Cole-Hiscock case.

—The National Christian Convention assembled at New York yesterday.

—A lady was run over and killed at the Relay House, near Baltimore, yesterday.

—John Titcomb, an old resident of Concord, N. H., committed suicide by hanging, yesterday.

—The results of the next great gun target practice at Fortress Monroe are to be photographed.

—Vogel & Co.'s planing mill, at Kenosha, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss, $10,000.

—All disposable recruits at Carlisle Barracks are to be sent to General Sheridan's command at once.

—The body of a murdered negro, horribly mutilated, was found in the Hatchie river, Tenn., on Monday.

—Admiral Farragut has been relieved from the command of the European squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

—The steamship Star of the Union, belonging to this port, has been totally wrecked near Bahia Honda, on the coast of Cuba.

—Emil Sturmfels, late United States Consul at Maracaibo, died on his return voyage from the latter place to the United States.

—Alexander Fulton, of Baltimore, has been confirmed Revenue Supervisor for Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

—Orderly Sergeant Lawrence Dunne, of Company B, 21st United States Infantry, committed suicide by shooting, at Fortress Monroe, on Monday.

—August Belmont and Charles McIntosh have entered suits against the Erie Railroad Company, charging the directors with using the funds of the corporation for speculative purposes.

Congressmen Elect—Announcement of Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 17.—Governor Geary today issued his proclamation, announcing the election of the following Congressmen from Pennsylvania:—

District.	*District.*
1. Samuel J. Randall.	13. Ulysses Mercur.
2. Charles O'Neill.	14. John B Packer.
3. John Moffet.	15. R. J. Haldeman.
4. William D. Kelley.	16. John Cessna.
5. John R. Redding.	17. Daniel J. Morrell.
6. John D. Stiles.	18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
7. Wash. Townsend.	19. Glenni W. Scofield.
8. J. Lawrence Getz.	20. Calvin W. Gilfillan.
9. Oliver J. Dickey.	22. James S. Negley.
10. Henry L. Cake.	23. Darwin J. Phelps.
11. D. M. Van Auken.	24. Joseph S. Donnell.
12. Geo. W. Woodward.	

In reference to the Twenty-first district, in which John Covode was the Republican candidate and Henry D. Foster the Democratic, the Governor's proclamation says:—

"In the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette, no such returns of the election have been received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth as would, under the election laws of the State, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been returned duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that district."

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 17—8 P. M.—The Parliamentary elections, which continued to-day, have been favored with good weather. So far as yet known, the Liberals have elected 147 members, a gain of 30, while the Conservatives have secured 62, a gain of 8. The following are elected:—

Charles Gilpin, Liberal, Northampton borough.
Right Hon. J. G. Goschen, Liberal, London.
Austin Henry Layard, Liberal, Southwark.
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, Greenock.
John Bright, Liberal, Manchester.
John Laird, Liberal, Birkenhead.
Orton Smee Ayerton, Liberal, Tower Hamlets.
Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Liberal, Oxford city.
Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, Oxford city.
George John Shaw, Liberal, Oxford city.
George John Shaw Lefevre, Liberal, Reading.
Wm. Ed. Forster, Liberal, Bradford.
Samuel Whitbread, Liberal, Bedford.
James Stansfield, Jr., Liberal, Halifax.
Lord Mayor of London Lawrence, L., Lambeth.
Sir Roundell Palmer, Liberal, Richmond.
Arthur John Otway, Liberal, Chatham.
Vincent Bury, Liberal, Berwick.
Samuel Morley, Liberal, Bristol.
Edmond Bedles, Liberal, Tower Hamlets.
William Kinglake, Liberal, Bridgewater.
John Duke Coleridge, Liberal, Exeter.
Edgar Owring, Liberal, Exeter.
Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, Liberal, Whitby.
Henry Fawcett, Liberal, Brighton.
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, L., Pontefract.
Thomas Bayley Potter, Liberal, Rochdale.
Lord Geo. C. Gordon Lennox, L., Lymington.
Lord H. G. C. Gordon Lennox, L., Chichester.
Sir R. P. Collier, Liberal, Plymouth.
Sir R. A. Glass, Conservative, Beardly.
Sir J. S. Packington, Conservative, Droitwich.
W. B. Hughes, Liberal, Caernarvon,
Sir R. Peel, Liberal, Tamworth.
Sir H. L. Bulwer, Liberal, Tamworth.

The following have been defeated:—

J. Stuart Mill, Liberal, Westminster.
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, L., London.
John Arthur Roebuck, Liberal, Sheffield.
Mr. Bradlaugh, Liberal, Northampton.
Stephen Gazelee, Liberal, Portsmouth,
Mr. E. Mill, Liberal, Bradford.
Mr. Gifford, Conservative, Cardiff.
The Attorney General, Conservative, Exeter.
Anthony Trollope, Liberal, Beverly.
M. Jones, Liberal, Bolton.
R. B. Osborne, Liberal, Nottingham.

The workingmen's candidates have been badly beaten. The Liberals carry Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bristol. The Tories carry Blackburn.

Riots have occurred in Birmingham, and some shops have been sacked. At the last accounts the police and the mob were fighting.

The election in Belfast has been postponed in consequence of riots, and the troops occupy the town.

In Bristol much damage was done by roughs, and the Tory Committee rooms were demolished, the inns sacked, liquor drank or thrown into the street, and many persons injured—two severely. At the last accounts the mob was dispersing.

At Bolton there was an Irish riot, and many persons were wounded. The Riot act was read and troops called out, when order was restored.

Leeds and Manchester return two Liberals.

The Tories carry Salford.

London is doubtful, but it is thought three Liberals are chosen; two are certainly elected.

The total footing is—Liberals, 207, a gain of 45; Tories, 77, a gain of 22.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Baring Brothers, bankers, drew £1,000,000 from the Bank of England yesterday for the Russian Government. It is said this was on American account, and the money was in part payment for the territory of Alaska.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. John Jackson, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, has been promoted to the See of London, and Archdeacon Wadsworth is appointed to succeed the Bishop of Lincoln.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The boat-race for the championship of the Thames, between Radsforth and Kelly, was won by the former.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Baron Von Der Heydt, Minister of Finance, has officially informed the Chamber that Count Von Bismark will resume his seat in that body some time in December.

NAPLES, Nov. 17.—Mount Vesuvius is in a very violent state of eruption.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Baring Bros., bankers, drew £1,000,000 from the bank of England yesterday for the Russian Government. It is said this was on American account, and the money was in part payment for the territory of Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The steamship Continental brings Mazatlan advices to November 7. Riva de Palacio, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Sinaloa, was arrested on October 20th and conveyed to parts unknown. He was accused of attempting to bribe the guard of his imprisoned brother, and also of being one of the leaders of the late revolutionary movement to drive Governor Rubi from power when Corona left for Mexico.

The American residents here are anxiously awaiting the result of the Presidential election. It was generally believed that Grant would be elected and all parties are of opinion that he will inaugurate a vigorous Mexican policy, and demand accountability for the late outrages and murders of American citizens. It was also expected that his election would renew with greater force the question of the annexation of Northwestern Mexico.

General Rosecrans' mission to Mexico is regarded as being made at the instance of Grant, and has caused much comment. The Mexican leaders seem to be suspicious of military men travelling through the country. The presence at Port Mazatlan of three United States war vessels, the Pensacola, Resaca, and Lackawanna, one a flag ship, added to the general excitement, and gave the place the appearance more of an American than a Mexican city.

A terrible storm of wind and rain raged over the country from October 15 to 18, doing much damage and causing much suffering and loss of life.

The city of Alamos, in the State of Sonora, with a population of 7000, was destroyed by the flood and whirlwinds. Loredo and several other towns in Lower California were entirely demolished. Herds of cattle were swept away, and orange groves and crops in some places were totally ruined. The Yague and Mayo rivers rose forty feet.

The Mexican war steamer Juarez is still beached near La Paz. The Lackawanna made an unsuccessful attempt to relieve her.

The Cole-Hiscock Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—No additional juror has been obtained in the Cole case. This morning District Attorney Smith announced that he had received information that Richard D. Bett, the fifth juror empanneled, had heretofore avowed a decided opinion in the case, and had been in the habit of frequently visiting the prisoner in jail. The District Attorney asked that a challenge as to this juror might be renewed. The counsel for the prisoner objected, but the Court allowed a renewal of the challenge, and witnesses were sworn in support of the District Attorney's statement, and the juror was discharged.

The Erie Railroad War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Suits have been instituted by August Belmont and Charles McIntosh against the directors of the Erie Railway Company, and injunctions have been issued by Judges Sutherland and Barnard. The complainants, it is stated, charge that the funds of the company have been used to further stock speculations.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, barque Flora, from Maracaibo. Died on the voyage, Emil Sturmfels, late United States Consul to Maracaibo.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 59	MOON SETS	[illegible]
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	4 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
FOR EUROPE.			
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Weser	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. brig Stella Lodge, Allen, Cork or Falmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Fannie W. Johnston, Marts, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Charleston, do.
Schr Ella L. Smith, Smith, Mobile, do.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Volkyria, McKenzie, 2 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Port. brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, 48 days from Lisbon, with salt, etc., to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Br. schr Emma G. Wheeler, 25 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16—6 P. M.—Barque Celia, from Kingston and a light barque from Bermuda, passed in to-day for Philadelphia. Brig Mary Cobb, from Carthagena for New York, short of water, and Abby Ellen, for New York, arrived at the Breakwater this A. M. The ship Herschel, for Bremen; barque Syrian Star, for Cork; brigs Chilian for Halifax; Mystic, for Oporto; schrs Sea Nymph, for Providence; Henrietta, for Boston; and Mischief, for Barbados, all from Philadelphia are at the Breakwater this P. M.; also, schr Francis, from Georgetown for Cohassett.

Wind E. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Duchess d'Orleans, Hines, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Barque Daring, Libby, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

Barque C. S. Rogers, Ballard, hence, at Galveston 6th inst.

Barque Volant, Castner, hence, at Galveston 9th inst. via Mobile.

Barque Tropic Bird, Robinson, hence, at Liverpool 3d inst.

Barque Kalwa, Petrell, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.

Barque Hilda, Nissen, hence, at London 2d inst.

Barque Julia (of Yarmouth, N. S.) for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Helen's Roads 2d inst.

Barque Advance, Vickery, hence, at Antwerp 1st instant.

Barque Hellespont, Bridgeo, cleared at Gibraltar 24th ult., for Marseilles.

Brig A. M. Roberts, Doak, hence, at Portland 15th instant.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at Portland 16th inst.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 14th inst.

Schr Alexander, hence, at Washington, D. C., 16th instant.

Schrs P. Wheaton, Wheaton, and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Newburyport 15th inst.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 8th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 9th inst.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.

DISASTER.

A telegraphic despatch from Havana announces the loss of the steamship Star of the Union, on her passage from New Orleans to Havana. She was wrecked on the coast of Cuba, near Bahia Honda. The passengers and crew were saved. The Star of the Union was an oak built vessel of 1076 tons register, built in this city in 1867. The names of the passengers and the cargo on board for Philadelphia were published in our columns yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the position in which the wreck of the Leichardt lies, entrance to the river Thames, being very dangerous to general navigation, a vessel showing a bright fixed masthead light has been moored about 90 fathoms to the eastward of the wreck, and will be kept there until further notice.

The vessel with the warning light lies in five fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

Miletown mill, midway between Miletown church and a tall chimney, W.S.W.

South church, in line with a small house on the beach and Thorpe Hall, open right of church, N.N.W. ¾ N.

Nore lightvessel, W. ¾ N. (distant 6 10ths of a mile).

South Shoebury buoy, NE. ½ N. (distant 1 5-10ths of a mile).

Cant buoy, SE ¾ E. (distant 2 3 10ths of a mile).

A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has also been placed 20 fathoms to the southward of the wreck, the Nore light bearing W. by N. about 8 10ths of a mile distant.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 29, 1868.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY GOODS.
NOVEMBER TRADE.
A FULL LINE,
RIBBONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VELVETS, SATINS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
AND ALL OTHER MILLINERY ARTICLES.
PRICES REDUCED,
ORDERS SOLICITED.
VELVETS AND SATINS CUT BIAS.
WILLIAM BROOKS.
11 6 fmw6t No. 431 MARKET Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 8 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 5 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GROUPS AND STATUETTES.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED BRONZES,
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
1¢] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

DRY GOODS.

A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catchpenny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Several lots of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Ladies' Berlin Thread and Spun Silk Gloves, lined
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, and Berlin Gloves, lined.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality, fall colors.
A good quality Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Coventry and Magic Rufflings.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Suspenders, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3·75, $4·75, $5, $5·75 up to $12.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, cheap, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 28, 31, 33, 40, and 50c.
One bale Domet Flannel, 28, that are worth 33.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.

SIAM PLAID POPLINS.
Plaid Poplins, 50 and 87½ cents.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, good makes, cheap.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels 12½ cents.
Huckaback and Damask Towels that are bargains.
Table Linens and Napkins.
Shirting, Pillow case, and Sheeting Muslins.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Waterproof Cloaking Cloths cheap. 10 3 sw

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,
The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.
A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.
On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
Fifteen Cents Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc., we are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR THREE WEEKS.
WARBURTON,
11 16 tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
926 PHILADELPHIA.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay
SUBMARINE CABLES
FROM
Canton to Tien-Tsin,
(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),
CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE
ASIATIC COAST,
Whose foreign commerce amounts to
One Thousand Millions Annually.
This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a
CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;
SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
8 29 NEW YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
11 [4p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smthrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of
FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
LA BELLE HELENE
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts, by J. Offenbach.
MAD'LLE LUCILLE TOSTEE in her great role of HELENE
MONS. J. DECRE as.......................Paris
MONS. LEDUC as....................King Menelaus
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL as....................Calchas
MONS. DUCHESNE as....................Agamemnon
All the favorite artists in the cast.
Musical Director........M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Reserved seats for the Matinee..........ONE DOLLAR
Admission..............................ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.)
Family Circle..........................75 cents
Amphitheatre...........................50 cents
Seats may be reserved for any night, at the Academy of Music, and at Boner's Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MAX MARETZEK
GRAND COMBINATION COMPANY,
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, November 23, 1868.
Full particulars in Saturday's papers. 11 18 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
The management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to
TEN NIGHTS,
WITH
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his third appearance
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 18,
R. T. Conrad's celebrated tragedy, in five acts, of
JACK CADE.
Jack Cade.................Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Lord Clifford.............Mr. George N. Clarke
Thursday—OTHELLO. Friday—RICHARD III.
Monday—KING LEAR. Tuesday—GLADIATOR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
H. J. Byron's great Play, entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New,
and Startling Mechanical Effects.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED.
THE NEW COMPANY PRONOUNCED THE STRONGEST IN PHILADELPHIA.
THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
LANCASHIRE LASS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MONDAY,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7·30.
Lessee and Manager..............J. C. GREGORY
GENUINE SUCCESS. GENUINE SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S
Elfin Troupe of Educated Animals.
THE GREGORYS,
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA,
And Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. 11 16 6t

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT.
OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN.
CATHEDRAL, LOGAN SQUARE.
This magnificent instrument, built by Mr. J. C. B. Standbridge, will be opened on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 18th instant at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the following distinguished professors:—
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Grand March...............................Krentzer
MR. M. H. CROSS.
2. Prelude and Fugue, in A minor.................Bach
MR. H. G. THUNDER.
3. Tema and Variations, from Judas Maccabaeus.
Zeuner
MR. W. A. NEWLAND.
4. Andante and Variations, from the Quintette in E flat...............................Mozart
MR. H. A. CLARKE.
5. Fugue in E minor..............................Bach
MR. DAVID WOOD.
6. Overture—To "Stabat Mater"............Mercadante
MR. H. G. THUNDER.
PART II.
1. Fantasie and Variations
MR. M. H. CROSS.
2. Air and Variations..........................Handel
MR. DAVID WOOD.
3. Prelude and Fugue, in E flat...........Dr. Nares
MR. H. A. CLARKE.
4. Overture—"William Tell"....................Rossini
MR. DAVID WOOD.
5. "Torchlight Dance," in B flat...........Meyerbeer
MR. M. H. CROSS.
Tickets of Admission, One Dollar. Can be obtained at the Cathedral and Cemetery Office, Eighteenth and Summer streets; at Mr. McGrath's, Eleventh and Chesnut streets; Mr. Cunningham's, Third and Walnut streets; and Messrs. Boner & Co's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Persons desiring to secure a Reserved Pew can do so on payment of Five Dollars. 1t*

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27,
at 8 P. M.,
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.
In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, M'LLE ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.
Musical Director..........HERR WM. GROSSCURTH
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Seats may be secured for either performance, commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 P. M.
Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY,
CONCERT
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
At 8 o'clock.
The following talent will assist:—
Madame HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
Miss HELEN McCAFFREY,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York,
Mr. WILLIAM G. DIETRICH.
Tickets One Dollar. May be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 11 14swthf4t

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS,
COMMENCING AT
CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 2 O'clock.
N. B.—Seats may be secured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 13 8t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

Secretary McCulloch and the Financial Vampires.

THERE are many honest, honorable men in Wall street, but if there is to be found on the face of the earth a set of reckless, thoughtless, unprincipled rascals, they are to be found there. There is no kink or hitch in the affairs of the Government, or of their fellow-men, of which they will not avail themselves in their shameless pursuit of ill-gotten wealth. No consideration of honor, or mercy, or common decency has ever restrained them, or ever will restrain them, so long as they have the power to set all such restraints aside and to defy public opinion and the strong arm of the law. During the war these vampires had the nation by the throat, and they took undue advantage of their mastery. To the whole American people they gave the highwayman's alternative, "Your money or your life!" They received heavy instalments of the former, while the latter they frequently brought into deadly peril. The close of the war materially restricted the sphere of their operations, but it in no wise abated their zeal. At this time they are just as reckless and as shameless in their wholesale schemes of plunder as they were in the days when they forced gold up to 300 and held the nation almost at their mercy.

The recent panic, which threatened to be as disastrous in its results as that of 1857, was a fair specimen of their unprincipled practices. Greenbacks are bad enough as a substitute for hard money, but even greenbacks were not to be obtained by scores of banks and other moneyed corporations of undoubted credit, and by thousands of business men whose bond and word were alike as good as gold. But the distress was purely of a fictitious character, and was occasioned solely by the process of "locking up" millions of dollars of currency, to which the Wall street vampires resorted, as a means of accomplishing their purpose. Money of some kind is as indispensible to the world of trade and commerce as are the very commodities in which it deals. Every bushel of wheat that is moved from the Western prairies to New York, and thence to Europe, must be represented by a certain amount of gold or currency in actual existence, and available for the purpose; every yard of fabric that is transported from the Old World to the New must in like manner have its monetary equivalent. It is impossible, as it is unnecessary, that the actual amount of gold or currency in circulation should equal in value the products of industry and art which enter into the traffic of the world. All that is needed is a broad margin to offset and cancel the balance of trade. As soon as this margin is narrowed down to such limits as to impede the free interchange of commodities and to prevent the meeting of paper obligations, the mischief is done; fancy stocks go up and down in a tumult; solid stocks depreciate, because their holders are obliged to throw them on the market at any price that the vampires who control the money-bags may see fit to give; suspicion assails the good name of sound and responsible business men, consternation seizes the whole financial world, and the vampires gloat upon the ruin which they spread around them.

All of the more disastrous of these results were in a fair way of being realized, when a number of the leading business men of this city placed themselves in communication with Secretary McCulloch, and urged him to make available all the discretionary powers with which he is clothed by the acts of Congress. The Secretary, realizing the danger which threatened the national revenue, and having entire confidence in these gentlemen, responded promptly, and announced that it was unquestionably within his power to reissue the greenbacks and three per cent. certificates which had been redeemed but not yet cancelled. It was not necessary for him to inflate the currency, however; the mere knowledge that, in case the stringency of the money market were not immediately relieved, he would go into the market, purchase national bonds, and reissue three per cent. certificates, availed. The result was magical. The bears were flanked, outwitted, discomfited. Such of the New York banks as had not entered into the conspiracy of the vampires, assured that they would be enabled to meet their heavy obligations already outstanding, opened their vaults and accommodated the new paper of their customers, the great burden of solid stocks which had weighed down the market to depression was lightened, the world moved on for a day or two without the use of the millions hoarded by the vampires, they were forced to unlock their strong boxes, to save themselves from utter ruin, and the panic was virtually at an end.

We cannot now, as we have not in the past, endorse fully the financial ideas of Secretary McCulloch, from many of whose views we are forced to hold ourselves aloof. But, let the merits or demerits of his general policy be what they may, his prompt, decisive, and successful action in this matter has done the country a substantial service, which it should not, and will not, lose sight of. If the Wall street conspiracy had continued to defy the world for another week, the result might have been of the most startling and disastrous character. It maintained itself just long enough to ruin a few houses of hitherto unquestioned credit, to topple over a horde of shaky concerns, and to put the elasticity of the general market to its utmost tension. The relief came not a moment too late. And now that the trouble is practically at an end for the time being, we hope that Congress will take the matter in hand as soon as it meets, and endeavor to devise some plan whereby no national bank will hereafter be able to lend itself to such villainous schemes of plunder.

The Result of the Election in Great Britain.

A EUROPEAN despatch, published this morning, gives some interesting details as to the result of the general Parliamentary election, which came off two days since in Great Britain. The interest which this election has excited has been rarely equalled in all the history of Parliamentary contests. On it centred many of the hopes of partisans and the general attention of statesmen. This additional importance arose from the fact that it is the first election held since the Parliamentary Reform bill was passed. This bill extended widely the right of suffrage. It included among the classes who possessed that privilege others besides householders. It gave boarders, under certain qualifications, the right, and by its provisions it is said that 400,000 people were added to those who could claim representation in the House of Commons. The enemies of the bill prophesied general and widespread disturbance as a consequence of the unprecedented enlargement of the voting population. To a great extent they have been doomed to disappointment. In but two places does there appear to have been anything amounting to a riot. One of the places, Belfast, being in Ireland, excited no surprise by the occurrence of a general fight. The other, Birmingham, is noted for its warlike propensity, and in both cases the difficulties can hardly be charged to the Reform bill, in even the remotest manner. It was said that the new voters would not have sufficient intelligence to discriminate between their interests and those adverse, and but two years ago the Tory party did not hesitate to declare that the ignorance of this class was sufficient ground for their exclusion. Last year, however, as our readers will remember, Disraeli made a grand *coup* by coming over with all the Tory faction and making themselves the fathers of the very Reform bill which they so bitterly denounced. This action was, of course, dictated solely by policy, and was a shrewd bid for the new votes. The question was thus placed in a light for settlement, "Whether the enfranchised had sufficient intelligence to discern right from wrong; whether they knew what was to their interest; or whether they could be cajoled by a few soft words?" They have answered the question by giving a large Liberal gain. So far as heard from they have gained twenty-two members, and probably many more will be heard from in like manner when the returns are all in. It would seem, therefore, that the requisite intelligence is possessed.

From what has been already received, we can find out much which is of interest. Disraeli is returned, of course. So also is William E. Gladstone. In this there is nothing peculiar, from the fact that each party, in order to be sure that its leaders have places, nominate them in several portions of the kingdom, so that it frequently happens that a prominent leader is elected in half-a-dozen districts. There is no law in England requiring residence within the constituency. Every Englishman is eligible from any portion of the kingdom. This is exemplified in the case of Mr. Gladstone, who is returned from both Greenwich and Whitby. Manchester stands firmly by John Bright, and keeps him in the position which he has honored for so many years. Shaw Lefevre is returned from Reading, and Lambeth sends the Lord Mayor of London as her representative. Berwick, of course, sends Vincent Bury, as that nobleman can carry the district in his pocket.

William Kinglake takes a seat from Bridgewater and Samuel Morley from Bristol. In fact, it would seem that the House of Commons will have abundance of literary talent. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton comes in from Tamworth with Sir R. Peel as his colleague. All of these gentlemen are Liberals. In addition to those who have cause to rejoice in their re-election, we have information of others who will not have the honor of retaining a seat. Most prominent among these we find John Stuart Mill, the advocate of female suffrage, and probably the deepest thinker of the present day. Westminster refused to see his theories, and slighted herself and his ability by defeating him for re-election. London, while she has elected two Liberals, is said to have refused the third seat to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. But decidedly the most satisfactory piece of intelligence, if it be true, is the information that Sheffield has sent a successor to John Arthur Roebuck. This news will cause considerable joy in America, as the claims of Roebuck on our attention are of sufficient moment to prevent any feeling of regret at his fate. Mr. Anthony Trollope was also among the political slain, Beverly having declined the honor he offered her. Laird, the Alabama builder, retains his seat, as he is the representative of his own workmen. Altogether, the European news is of more than ordinary interest, and we await yet further returns with no small anxiety. From present appearances the Liberals will have a large majority in the House.

Work for Farragut.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT has returned from his European holiday excursion just in the nick of time. He is sadly needed in South America, where the honor of our flag and the safety of our citizens are both at stake. A day or two ago we published some of the correspondence of the Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, our Minister to Paraguay, in which were detailed the cruelties of Lopez, the bloodthirsty Dictator of that unhappy country. Later advices confirm those first received, and show the urgent necessity of despatching Admiral Farragut, with a powerful fleet, to the scene of the war on the Parana.

It appears that Lopez conceived the idea that he was to be made the victim of a conspiracy in which two of his own brothers were alleged to be concerned. One of these had taken refuge with Minister Washburn, as had also a number of foreigners, among the latter being the Portuguese Consul. All these refugees were delivered up to the tyrant by our Minister, with no attempt to resist the outrage, except by a mild protest. The brother of Lopez and the Portuguese Consul were summarily disposed of, and the others were put upon the rack and tortured into a confession of participation in the alleged conspiracy. Mr. Washburn finally concluded to leave the dominions of the Dictator, which he did on the 12th of September. As he was passing through the streets of Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, two of the members of his Legation were arrested at his side by the minions of Lopez, thrown into prison, and subjected to the most revolting torture. The letter in this matter extorted from Mr. Porter C. Bliss has already been published by us. In it he is made to accuse Mr. Washburn of being the soul of the revolutionary bugbear which torments Lopez. This accusation is doubtless unfounded, but from all the advices at hand, and from the letters of Mr. Washburn himself, he is certainly shown to have been an arrant coward, unworthy of representing a great nation, even at the court of such a petty despot as Lopez.

When Mr. Washburn found himself on board the United States steamer Wasp, and out of harm's way, he addressed a letter to Lopez, in which he heaped unmitigated abuse on the head of that heroic butcher. Referring to the arrest of the two members of his Legation, Mr. Washburn courageously exclaims:—

> "This violation of the rights of nations is just as infamous as if they had been seized in my house. This outrage is not only directed against the United States Government, but against every civilized nation; it excludes Paraguay from the law of nations. You will be declared as their common enemy and treated as such."

But Mr. Washburn, at the last advices (Oct. 8), was safely lodged at Buenos Ayres, writing letters by the basket-full, and doing nothing to vindicate the honor of his flag or to rescue his countrymen from the clutches of Lopez. From this state of affairs we are led to believe that there is a show of truth in the accusation, freely made by the Brazilian and Argentine journals, that his apathy has been purchased by Lopez at a round price. Whether this be true or false, the subject demands immediate attention at the hands of our Government, by which the promptest measures should be taken for bringing Lopez to his senses. Our cause is now identical with that of the Allies, and we should hasten to assist them in putting a summary termination to the career of the Paraguayan despot. It will require a full month's time to reach the seat of the war, and there should be no needless delay in the business. Let Farragut be off for the Parana at once!

DISASTER.

Destructive Conflagration in Harlem.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning reports the following:—

Last night about 9·45 o'clock a fire broke out in the lower floor of the extensive flour and grist mill of Messrs. Payne & Lane situate on One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth street, near Third avenue, Harlem, which developed into one of the most extensive conflagrations, attended with enormous losses, that has occurred in that section for many months. The building was five stories in height, of brick, with a frontage of 35 by 125 feet, and extended to the river. The firemen, under command of Chief Engineer Purdy, responded with alacrity to the call; but despite their efforts, aided by the drenching rain, the flames shot their forked tongues through every room until the building was a vast sheet of fire that rolled in volumes over the site and threatened by the showers of sparks the surrounding property. Although herculean efforts were made to save some portion of this property, and additional steam engines and trucks sent to the scene, it was useless, as at an early hour this morning the stock, valued at $100,000, the building and machinery at $75,000 more, had become a total loss, which is fully insured in over fifty companies, but no particulars could be obtained at the hour of leaving. An elevator connected with this establishment was also destroyed. The Harlem steamers Sylvan Shore and Sylvan Stream, with the Harlem and Astoria freight and tug-boat Leader, and the schooner E. N. Nash, of Westerly, R. I., all lying in the Harlem river, were at one time in great danger; but when the sparks were falling fast and thick upon them the wind fortunately shifted a point, and for the time they were out of danger, which period was embraced in getting up steam on the three first named vessels that they might remove from the place of danger. Messrs. Coryell & Co.'s lumber yard—also facing the river on One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth street—was slightly damaged when the scene of the conflagration was left this morning, and it will be a fortunate matter if they do not suffer a serious loss. Peter Conner's livery stable was also in danger, and the proprietor, becoming frightened, removed to a place of safety eight horses, carriages, and harness. It was hoped at one o'clock this morning that the worst of the conflagration had passed, but it is feared that additional losses will occur.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Archibald Campbell Tait, Primate of all England.

A Scotchman by birth, Primate Tait came of a good Clackmannan family. His grandfather, Sir Islay Campbell, was Lord President of the Court of Session. He himself studied at Balliol College, Oxford where he enjoyed the Balliol scholarship. He was first class in classics in 1833. He was fellow and tutor of his college from 1835 to 1842. He graduated M. A. in 1836 and D. C. L. in 1842. In 1841 he was appointed Public Examiner. In 1842 he had the honor of presiding over the school of Rugby as its head master. This position he held for seven years. Thence he was promoted to the deanate of Carlisle, which he held for seven years also. In 1850-2 he was a member of the commission to inquire into the state of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Blomfield having resigned the See of London in 1856, Dr. Tait, then Dean of Carlisle, was promoted to it, and on the death of Dr. Blomfield in 1857 he was made Dean of the Chapels Royal. His published works are "Sermons Preached as Head Master of Rugby" and "Suggestions to Theological Students." Dr. Tait was *ex officio* a member of the Privy Council and Visitor to several colleges. He presented to one hundred livings and enjoyed an annual income of £10,000. He was the one hundred and sixth bishop of London. He will be the ninety-second archbishop of Canterbury. As such his emoluments will be increased to £15,000. He will preside over twenty suffragan bishops and present to 183 livings. His precedence is before that of all peers not princes of the blood.

THE CAPITAL.

Proposed Removal to the West.

A recent letter from St. Louis to a Washington paper has the following:—People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of government will be removed here or hereabouts within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it, not to give importance to any particular city or locality, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi Valley. The capital, they hold, will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining power in Congress yearly, through the formation of new Congressional districts. When all these vast prairies of the richest land are filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population will be so preponderant here that the seat of government will necessarily gravitate to the point where it will be in harmony with and an exponent of the national heart. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while in Washington to prepare to meet it by making our city so cosy and agreeable as a place of residence and resort that members will be unwilling to leave it to seek quarters of doubtful healthfulness on the banks of the muddy Mississippi.

THAT MYSTERIOUS BOX!

Mr. Secretary Stanton,
Before they had Grant on,
Received a mysterious box
'Twas said to hold money,
'Twas fastened so funny,
With rivets, with bands, and with locks,

And mighty legal scholars
Said thousands of dollars
Were held in that package so strong
So in safe apartment,
Below War Department,
They kept it for ever so long.

But early Wednesday morning
They thought, red tape scorning,
Its contents to light they'd expose:
With great expectation,
Oh! queer revelation!
Jeff. Davis' feminine clothes!

Now the ladies send petition
To hold exhibition
Of calico wrapper and all:
But the men folks are rushing
And crowding and pushing
For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff.'s cast-off feminines may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national usefulness, durability, economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the

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LOST, ON THE WAY FROM THE ARCH Street Theatre to the St. Lawrence Hotel, in the cars, a gold sleeve-button set with pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the St. Lawrence Hotel, CHESNUT Street. 1t

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ACROSS THE ATLANTIC
LETTERS FROM
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Italy, and England.
BY CHAREES H. HAESELER, M. D.,
OF POTTSVILLE, PA.

From the Miner's Journal.
"ACROSS THE ATLANTIC."—This is the title of a book of four hundred pages, just issued from the press of Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It contains a series of letters from France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and England, written by Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, of this place, during a tour of Europe made by him last year. Nearly all of the letters appeared originally in the "Miner's Journal," but they have been rewritten and enlarged materially, so that the form in which they appear in the book is more complete and interesting than that in which they were originally published. Of the great merit of these letters of Dr. Haeseler, it would be superfluous for us to speak in this community, where they were read with so much interest by all classes during their first publication. Their freshness and originality, combined with the varied information they contained, were themes of constant commendation, and there was but one opinion, that these letters were decidedly the best which had appeared for years. It will be a source of gratification, we are sure, to many who have read and admired Dr. Haeseler's letters, to know that they are now preserved in the enduring form of a neat, well-printed book, and we do not doubt that the work will have an extended circulation, not only in this county, but in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all the other cities of the Union, where it shall become known; and, in fact, everywhere where the "Journal" is taken, and where the letters published in its columns have been read and admired. We feel great pleasure in announcing the appearance of "Across the Atlantic." It is published in a beautiful duodecimo volume, printed on the finest paper, and bound in cloth, in the best and strongest manner, with gilt back and side, and is sold at the low price of Two Dollars a copy.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *La Belle Helene* will be performed this evening, with M'lle Tostee as "Helene," Mons. Decre as "Paris," Mons. Leduc as "Menelaus," Mons. Lagriffoul as "Calchas," and Mons. Duchesne as "Agamemnon."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear as "Jack Cade" in Judge Conrad's drama.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

On Monday another new drama by H. J. Byron, entitled *Blow for Blow*, will be produced. This play is now running successfully in London and at two theatres in New York.

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Lass* will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Seventh street, below Arch, the spectacle of *The Gathering of the Clans* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive entertainment.

THE NEW ORGAN at the Cathedral, Logan square, will be opened to-night. Mr. M. H. Cross, Professor H. G. Thunder, Mr. W. A. Newland, Mr. H. A. Clarke, and Mr. David Wood will perform selections from the works of the best composers.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear in three grand concerts, at Concert Hall, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, November 25 and 27, and on Saturday afternoon, November 28. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mad'lle Alida Topp, Signor Lotti, Signor Petrilli, and Herr Kopta.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, this afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, will perform selections from Rossini's compositions.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRAS will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

BLIND TOM will give a concert at Concert Hall this evening.

Dramatic Items.

—H. J. Byron's drama of *After Dark* is now being performed at two theatres in New York, the old Bowery and Niblo's Garden. Mr. Augustin Daly applied for an injunction to prevent the managers from producing the railroad scene, which he claimed was copied from his drama of *Under the Gaslight*, but he was unsuccessful, and *After Dark* is allowed to proceed without interruption.

—Mr. Lester Wallack is making preparations to bring out Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* at his theatre in New York in grand style, as soon as the public get tired of the *Lancashire Lass*, which is still attracting crowded houses.

—*Under the Gaslight* is now being performed at the New York Theatre, and it will keep the stage until December, when the Worrell Sisters will reappear and take charge of the establishment.

—A Chinese extravaganza entitled *Ching-Chow-hi* was produced on Monday at the Theatre Comique, New York, with Miss Susan Galton in the leading *role*.

—The New York critics think that Mrs. Lander's "Marie Antoinette" is a fine performance, but not equal to her "Elizabeth."

—Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* will reach its two hundred and eighty-second representation on Saturday evening.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers commenced an engagement at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday, and appeared as "Queen Elizabeth."

Musical Items.

—*Genevieve de Brabant*, as interpreted by Grau's troupe, has won its way to public favor at the French Theatre, New York. The performance has been pruned of the objectionable features which were complained of and it now progresses satisfactorily. The New York critics think that the music of this opera is the best that Offenbach has yet written.

—Max Maretzek commenced a season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music, New York, on Monday evening. The opening opera was *Il Trovatore*, in which Madame Agatha States appeared as "Leonora," Madame Cellini as "Azucena," Brignoli as "Manrico," and Orlandini as the "Count di Luna."

On Tuesday the German members of Maretzek's combined troupe appeared in Beethoven's *Fidelio*, and for this evening *Robert le Diable* is announced, with Madame La Grange in the leading *role*.

—The portion of Bateman's French troupe which appeared in this city last week opened at Pike's Opera House, New York, on Monday, in *Barbe Bleue*, with Irma as "Boulotte," and Aujac as "Barbe Blue."

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING READY MADE CLOTHING IN THE CITY, equal to custom work in every respect; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

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AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TEN CENTS EXPENSES IN NINE YEARS.—"I have long thought that, in justice to the excellence of your Sewing Machine it was my duty to inform you that, NINE YEARS since, I purchased one from your agent in this city, and that I have had it in constant use since that time, and, during the entire period, the expense, aside from a few needles, has been TEN CENTS to keep it in perfect repair. I give the above as evidence of the superiority of your machine over others, because I have used those made by other parties, but with little satisfaction."—*Letter from Mrs. M. E. Wilson Washington, D. C., to Grover & Baker S. M. Co.*

THE MORRISONS. A Story of Domestic Life. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Publisher. "The Morrisons" is a genuine domestic novel; its scenes are by the hearth; its incidents are those of every day life, and its characters are taken from that great multitude of our fellow creatures who have no titles, whom the state does not delight to honor, and who are, many thanks to Mrs. Hosmer, neither belles of society nor leaders of fashion. It is a genuine relief and unalloyed delight to read a novel so free from all the conventionalities of modern novel writing as is this last one of Mrs. Hosmer's. We advise all to get it and read it.

IT ANSWERS THE PURPOSE OF ALL OTHERS.—"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker, and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I know three other ladies who have sold off their machines—sold at reduced prices—in order to get Grover & Baker, but recently, and they are very enthusiastic about their new machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) before the Commissioner of Patents.*

LACE CURTAINS—GREAT SALE.—Selling off the large lot of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains; also Cornice Loops, Centre Tassels and Gimps, at prices to suit the times—truly great bargains—at PATTEN'S Curtain Store No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, it was supposed that, in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled patient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap, and calomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of the nauseous doses once administered in cases of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, intermittent fever, etc., HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reason why this admirable botanical preparation has superseded the debilitating poisons of the old *materia medica* are these: it combines the properties of a wholesome tonic with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-bilious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus, while it keeps the bowels free, regulates the liver, and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the expulsion of disease and the restoration of constitutional vigor go on together.

At this season, when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a damp, mephitic atmosphere are prevalent, a course of the BITTERS is the best means of protecting the system from an attack.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

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ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—Of all the tonic and invigorating preparations now before the public, none have met with so general favor as Speer's Wines and the "Standard Wine Bitters," both from the Medical Profession and those whose ailments cause general debility. Sold by Druggists.

MACHINE TWIST AND SPOOL COTTON, of first quality, from superior stock, manufactured under the special direction of Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, supplied Wholesale and Retail from all their stores throughout the United States at the very lowest market prices. The trade supplied on the most favorable terms.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 957,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co. sell from all their stores throughout the United States the best and cheapest MACHINE TWIST AND SPOOL COTTON manufactured from superior stock under their special direction, at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail. Merchants and Manufacturers are especially invited to examine their goods and prices.

CARPETS made and put down. Workmen put on all carpet jobs and the work finished. No delay; no disappointment. Workmen always ready, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

T. BIRCH & SON.—Auction sale this evening at half-past 7, at Birch & Son's, No. 1110 Chesnut street, of elegant Bronze Figures and Clocks, Silver-plated Ware, Swiss Carvings, etc. etc. The goods are to be sold without reserve.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Sold everywhere.

LACE CURTAINS done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—C. D. McCLees & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, November 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and superior assortment of boots, shoes brogans, balmorals, etc. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

CLOTHING.

MARRIED.

BURDEN—FREED.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, by Rev. Samuel Durburow, ANDREW M. BURDEN, M. D., to EMMA, daughter of Anthony Freed, Esq.

SHAPLEY—NEVIN.—At Lancaster, Pa., on the 12th instant by Rev. E. H. Nevin, D. D., E. COOPER SHAPLEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss FLORENCE R. NEVIN, daughter of the officiating clergyman. *

DIED.

LATTA.—On the 16th instant, JOHN E. LATTA, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1603 Arch street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The male friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEIPER.—On Tuesday, November 17, at his residence, Lapidea, Delaware county, Pa., Hon. GEORGE G. LEIPER, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.) **

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
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11 18 tf Above Sixth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack,	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf13t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Sj 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
11 9 mwf18t Below Eighth.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 80t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MINGO OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

The punctual attendance of all Stockholders is particularly requested. TREVOR T. FOWLER,
11 18 wftu3t Secretary.

RADICAL PEACE.—THE SECOND Anniversary of the PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY will be held at ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. and FRIDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. 11 17 2t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mwf9t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 3000 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
11 11 7t City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf§

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3mwf§

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.

These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwff arp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! Determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of "FURNITURE" at greatly reduced prices. JOHN M. GARDNER,
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Also for sale,
BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS
of the different denominations.

Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 1122 CHESNUT St., Philada. [11 16 mtuwif

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 722 SANSOM Street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc., etc., to which the attention of physicians is requested.

Books imported to order promptly in six weeks, at
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

MEDICAL.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL

There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and, by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.

Sold in the original style of bottles labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 10swrp§ (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

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A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY OPERA GLASSES
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New Styles in Pearl, Fancy, and Morocco Cases.
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VERY FINE VIENNA MADE
TRAVELLING BAGS
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~~TESTIMONIALS.~~

~~POSTMASTER'S TESTIMONY.—I received a box of Burton's Antidote from Rev. J. M. Poulson, and find it an effectual cure. S. GATSHAL, Connotton, Harrison Co., Ohio.~~

~~FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. The one received has done its work SURELY. O. T. EDGAR.~~

~~FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.~~

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~~A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS. Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.~~

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~~FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Editor.~~

~~FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.~~
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SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.
P. A. HARDING & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
Anxious to close out their Stock preparatory to moving into their
NEW STORE, No. 806 ARCH STREET,
OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS
A Large Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices, and as extra inducement, they agree to give a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods purchased at THEIR CORNER STORE. Call and improve the opportunity.
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HAVE JUST OPENED
7000 YARDS
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At $1·50 and $1·90 Per Yard.
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The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm§

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
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Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

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WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
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SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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Not in a few isolated articles, like our Chesnut Street Competitors,
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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

The December number of *Putnam's Magazine* opens with a little romance in hexameter verse, by W. D. Howells, entitled "No Love Lost." "A Day of Surprises," by Virginia Vaughan, is concluded, and E. A. Stanbury contributes a little poem entitled "Beyond." From "The Poetry of the Alphabet," by Benjamin Blood, we make the following extract as an example of his treatment of the subject:—

I assert that the sounds represented by the letters of the alphabet have a special aptness in suggesting the qualities opposed to them in the following schedule; and that the poetry, the proverbs, the slang, and the common talk of our people approve this assertion.—

A. "Far, far away, over the calm and mantling wave"—thus begins the boy's romance. He is possessed by the poetry of the ocean—of vastness and space. The word *ocean* is seldom used except in expression of rolling and dashing; but the *wave*, the *main*, the *vast waters*, the *watery waste*, or *plain*, are more popular. *Lake, straight, vale, chase, race, trail, trace, away*, give distance and line. Seen nearer, long *a* gives effect to *slate, flake, scale, plate, cake*, etc. A, flat, gives expression to *mat, pack, slap, strap, platter, clap, flap, pat, flats, shallows, mash, jam, slam*, etc. "Flat as a pancake" is very flat. *Waver* and *shake* give horizontal vibration; *dash, splash, thrash*, have a flatter downward force.

When a stone is *crushed* it is much broken, yet it retains something of its bulk; when it is *mashed*, it is flattened. Burns, in his poem called "The Vowels," speaks of *a* as "a grave, broad, solemn wight;" the breadth and space belong to *a*—the gravity and solemnity to *ä*, or *ah*, or *ä*.

E. Swedenborg, in endeavoring to describe the language of the angels, says the angels that "love most" use much the *o* sound; but those that "know most," the speculative, self-contemplative, intellectual, use the sound of *e*. Burns' idea of *e* was expressed in weeping, "greeting" tears—the intensity of grief alone. But it gives intensity to everything; it gives convergence, concentration, deep-seeing, and always brings thought to a focus. All the endearing diminutives end in *e*—the "wee" things. Mark how the child shuns the book-orthœpy when he concentrates his mind:—"a lé-é-tle, té-é-ny bit of a thing!" he peers between his fingers, or through some narrow crevice, and cries "pé-é-k!" he feels the edge of his new knife, and writhing the corner of his mouth towards his half-closed and conceptive eye, says "it is as ké-é-n!" So when his contempt is intense he dwells on the *e* in "mé-an," "sné-aking," etc. But when the baby gives you his rattle he opens his mouth and his heart with the instinct of the dative case, and says "tah!"—outward and away. (A mother whose instinct prompts her to say "bafe," instead of "baby," must have been polished very thinly.) But *me* and *we* bring observation to ourselves. *We* would be a better objective case than *us*—so much so that a grammatical informality of Shakespeare has passed uncared for, or unnoticed, in *Hamlet*, where the prince speaks of the ghost as

"Making night hideous, and *we* fools of nature
So horribly to shake our disposition," etc.

I fancy this, like many another apparent inaccuracy of the master, came through a law that is above the books. *Squeamish, queer, leer, zeal, squeal, screech, sneeze*, to *be*, to *see*, to *feel*, to *reek*, get force from *e*.

"Deep self-possession—an intense repose."

I, short, as in *pin*, has a stiff, slim, prim, spindling effect—a rising and sinking, perpendicular effect, as in "the bristling pines;" but, more especially, it gives a thinness and lightness; thus, we say a "light skiff." Pope showed his judgment upon this letter, as upon *r*:

"When the loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the torrent roar;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain—
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main."

So Tennyson, for the fairy bugle uses *i* and *e*:

"O hark! O hear, how thin and clear."

I, long, gives inclining effects:—

"In winter, when the dismal rain
Comes down in slanting lines"—
"The clouds *consign* their treasures to the fields."

In sounds *i* has a lightening effect, as in *tinkle, click, link*; *clank* is as the sound of a sheet of zinc dropped flat on the pavement. *I* and *a* in combination make a beautiful curve, thus:—

"Many an hour I've whiled away."
"Swilled by the wild and wasteful ocean."
"Once in the flight of ages past."
"Oh! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave?"
"Oh! wild enchanting horn!"
"Some happier island in the watery waste."
"Athens, and Tyre, and Balbec, and the waste
Where stood Jerusalem."

O. This is the noblest Roman of them all. If we would find the most solemn sentence in all literature, let us turn to Ecclesiastes:—"*For man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.*" Not all the trappings and the suits of woe can so pall the sunlight in the homes and walks of men as does this sombre verse. Burns calls *o* "the wailing minstrel of despairing woe." Swedenborg's idea was rather that of holiness and adoration. Solemnity and nobility are its general effects. All things noble, holy, devotional—or sober, sombre, slow, dolorous, mournful—or old, lone, glorious—or even bold, portly, pompous, find their best expression in the *o*-sound. Jove, Jehovah, Lord of glory, lift up the adoring soul. O! lo! ho! behold! are interjections which nations use with little variance.

"O sad Nomore! O sweet Nomore!"
"Oh! Rome, my country, city of the soul,
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee."
"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean roll!"
"Their shots along the deep slowly boom."
"The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

That *o* gives volume may be seen in the fact that most people think a *boulder* is a large stone; but, philologically, a boulder need not be bigger than a pea.

U, gutteral, or flat, is a humorous savage that cannot be described except in his own words—a huge, lubberly, blubbering, blundering dunderhead; a numskull and a dunce, ugly, sullen, dull, glum, rugged, clumsy, gullible, dumpish, lugubrious; a mumbler, a stumbler, a bungler, a grumbler, a fumbler, a grunter, a thumper, a stumper, a tumbler, a stunner; a nudge, a trudge, a drudge; he lugs, tugs, sucks, juggles; he is up to all manner of bulls; a fusty, musty, crusty, disgusting brute; his head is a mug, his nose a snub or a pug; his ears are lugs, his breasts dugs, his bowels guts, his victuals grub, his garments duds; his hat is a plug, his child is a cub; his smallest diminutive is chubby, or bub; at his best he is bluff, gruff, blunt; "his doublet is of sturdy buff, and though not sword, is cudgel proof;" budge he will not, but he will drub you with a club, or a slug, or a nub, or a stub, or a butt, or pelt with mud; he is ready for a muss, or a fuss; and should you call him a grudging curmudgeon he gulps up "ugh! fudge! stuff! rubbish! humbug!" in high dudgeon; he is a "rough," a "blood-tub," and a "bummer," a "rum 'un," and a tough customer generally; he has some humor, more crudity, but no delicacy—a creature whose voice is seldom heard in walks of refinement and devotion. Of all nations I should take him for a Dutchman.

Yet *u*, long, seems to give force to the *true*, the *pure*, the *beautiful*, the *good*; and *rude* and *crude* are used with much emphasis in the opposite direction, partly owing to the force of *r*. *Mother* would seem to use *u* flat, but the *o* or *ah* is more evident—and the dreamy monotony of *m* and the soft *th* fit the word to its use; but "*Ma*" is better. The devotional *a* flat in *father*, is becoming too strong for young America, and he nicks and reduces it by familiar *pa, pap*, and *dad*.

Ou, diphthong, is an upward curve; thus in *round, bough, mountain, bow down, mound*. Milton hits the rolling swagger of the gaudy cock who

"To the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly strouts his dames before."
"Three gaudy standards *flout* the pale blue skies."

I, o, u, in combination, make a fine curve, the true "line of beauty;" *a, o, u* make the same:—

"And false the light on glory's plume."
"Of Love's and night's and ocean's solitude."
"The wide old wood from his majestic rest."
"In all that proud old world beyond the deep."

Oi, diphthong, strikes me forcibly in the word *coil*.

D is a solid, compact, heavy letter; thus in *wad, sod, clod, load, plod, dogged, rugged, leaden, dead*. The report of a short and heavily-loaded pistol is well caught in *explode*.

"Earth's cities had no sound nor tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb."
"Morena's dusky height
Sustains aloft the battery's iron *load*."

The metals seem to me well named; *gold, silver, iron, lead*—especially *lead*. *Tin* is good, in thin shape as it is used.

D, initial, has strong philological connections in all the European languages, but its poetic force seems less to me. Some very efficient swearing can be done with *d* and *g* hard, which well approves the character of *violence* given them by Dr. Murray.

F, h and *t* are ethereal and softening letters, and show their nature in such words as *breathe, soothe, feathery, warmth, far, faint, fading, forgetful, lethean, thoughtful, sabbath, muffled, smother, suffocate, stuff, muff*. Notice the difference between *fog* and *mist*; *fog* gives a softer, dryer, more definite volume than *mist*. So *froth* is kept dry and light by these sounds.

"The effusive South
Warms the wide air, and o'er the vault of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
At first a dusky wreath they seem to rise,
Scarce staining ether," etc.
"Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth."
"Like a dish of ripe strawberries smothered in cream."

S is a wet letter; thus in *moist, misty, nasty, steam, slip, slop, slush, dash, swash, drizzle*, etc.; *luscious, delicious, nutritious*, suggest juicy substances—probably as onomatopes of water in its various modes, as moisture, washing, sucking, and sibilation.

Sh, either initial or final in a word, suggests confusion; thus in *shatter, shiver, shake, shrivel, shrink, shred, beshrew*; or in *dash, clash, swash, thrash, trash, crush, gush, rush, mush, slush*, etc.

"As when the sun new risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air
Shorn of his beams."

G, L, and *R*, are the stronger consonants; and although each has a distinctive quality, it usually blends its force with that of one of the others. *G* is the hard letter, *r* is the rough letter, and *l* the chilling and polishing letter; thus *gr* makes a rough hardness, as in *grit, grate, grind, grainèd, gravel, grudge, grim*; while *gl* is effective in *glide, glow, glance, glary*, etc.

"Stoop o'er the place of graves, and softly sway
The sighing herbage by the gleaming stone."

R, by itself, is effective in such words as *scour, writhe, wrinkle, crisp, fritter, fry, fragment, bur, blur, mar, scar, rude, broken, rugged*, "*hoarse rough verse*," *gnarled, burly, horrent, groan, growl, roar*, etc.

"The crisped brooks" of Eden.
"The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls."
"The salt fringe that daily licks the shore
Is *gross* with sand."

The brackish wash—the grit of the sand in the brine, is well suggested here by *gross*. By the same instinct Tennyson speaks of the plashing brine as "the shrill salt." But how dry and deep-carved is the following:—

"Dropt in my path like a great cup of gold,
All rich and rough with stories of the gods."

L, by itself, makes all cold, clear, lucid, lustrous, placid, liquid, sliding, glary; it is the polish of glow, gleam, glide, glitter, glance, glassy; *solid glass* is a strong expression; even so, "hard as iron;" so the *mellow* sound of a fine bell is well given. "The clangor of the bells, iron bells"—"golden bells." For the little bells we have "the tintinnabulation that so musically swells," etc. So Tennyson reduces the effects of the fairy music; observe here the effects of *t, f, l* and *i*:—

"O hark, O hear—how *thin* and *clear*!
The horns of *elf*land *faintly blowing*."
"Soft-eyed and open-necked to the wild wind—
In love with mine own motions—the *smooth chill*
Of my own *flowing fibre*, ere my steps
Forgot *the barefoot feel of the clay world*."

The stars come forth, through

"The cold, delicious meadows of the night."

K has fine effects in connection with *l*, in thin lights and sounds; thus in *twinkle, flicker, darkle, sparkle, sprinkle, blink, trickle*; so in *tinkle, clink, crackle, clank, link, chink*; and alone it always has a lightening effect, as in *skip, nick, click, skiff, skin, skim*, etc. Quarrymen call a thin sliver of stone a *splick*.

"The outstretched ocean glitters like a *lake*"
"How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a krystalline delight."

This is very plain work; but it is of the same genius as this in Tithonus, where the steeds arise

"And shake the darkness from their loosened manes,
And beat the twilight into flakes of fire."

Swinburne, in a single line, confirms all that I have said of *k, i*, and *l*:—

"Like scaled oarage of a keen thin fish."

J. O. Culver concludes his story entitled "The Founders of Globe City." "A Study of Still Life—Paris" is well written. From the concluding letter on "Woman Suffrage," by a Mother, we make the following quotation:—

The idea that women are going to desert their babies and their homes, and rush for political offices, the moment they become responsible for a ballot, is simply preposterous. When the Great Father desired to express the infinite depths of His own faithfulness towards His human children, He found no better words than these, "Can a woman forget her suckling child?" and we may safely leave all her personal matters, as He has ever done, to her truly divine instincts. There is every reason to hope and believe that these will not only prevent her from an unconscientious acceptance of offices whose duties she cannot perform without sacrificing higher duties at home, but that in case of her acceptance they will enable her to regulate both her actions and speech according to the true standard of womanly excellence. That this is not an unreasonable hope appears from the fact that, in the denomination of Friends, there has been always the most entire freedom as to public speaking among the women; and it frequently happens, I am told, that they chiefly make exhortations, and deliver the words of the Spirit; yet who, among all women, have higher reputation for modesty, and gentleness of speech, and all womanly virtues, than these same Quaker ladies?

Christian churches everywhere should, it seems to me, lead the way in this reform, as in all others where the moral elevation of mankind is proposed. And were not authority and tradition arrayed against it, they would hardly be so far behind their privilege in this matter as they are. Let us, then, hope for increased grace and knowledge; and, just so far as they are able to make wise interpretations of Scripture, following the spirit rather than the letter of apostolic teaching, and entering fully into the mind of Christ in these matters, they will come to an increase of power and to the realization of that old promise given to the prophet Joel, in the days of his seership, so many years ago:—"I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions; and also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit."

Is it not the duty, then, of the women of this day, as a part of their contribution to human progress, to maintain this doctrine of individual freedom and responsibility, even at some cost to their personal comfort? At first glance this may seem to imply a greater sacrifice of feeling than the case requires; but you will agree with me when I say that nothing could be much more trying to a woman of delicacy and sensibility than such assertions of herself as are commonly stigmatized as immodest, unfeminine, unnatural, and the like; especially if she be the mother of sensitive children, on whom the recoil of rebuke may fall so heavily as to more than double her own pain. And does not this become the best of reasons why men should prepare the way for her in these matters, rather than call upon her to make a way for herself? Of course they must do this, so far as mere legislation is concerned, they only having the power; but in all departments of life, how easily can they invite her companionship, without incurring any loss or bringing any odium to themselves; whereas she must suffer in various ways, if left to claim and actually enforce her rights and privileges, as a free, responsible being, owing, like man, allegiance to God and her own conscience alone. It is on this account that I would call upon man, rather than because he seems to me to be, *par excellence*, a wrong-doer, or even the wilful cause of his own present acknowledged supremacy.

Mr. Schele de Vere, in "A Pinch of Salt," discourses pleasantly and instructively, and J. W. Palmer has some verses entitled "One Year More." Sydney Hyde, in "Planchette in a New Character," gives an account of some curious performances of the little piece of board which a few months ago created such an excitement. Edward A. Pollard has a "historical study" of Stonewall Jackson, from a Rebel point of view, of course. And "The Treasury Department," which is illustrated by a portrait of Secretary McCulloch, tells how greenbacks are manufactured. The Monthly Chronicle of Current Events, Literature, Fine Arts, and Table Talk have a number of items of interest.

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506·74	
On Fire Risks	145,205·06	
		$948,711·80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845·71
		$1,355,557·51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605·77	
On Fire Risks	148,317·72	
		$894,923·49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498·82
		$1,002,422·31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052·74	
Fire Losses	73,485·87	
Return Premiums	59,141·02	
Reinsurances	30,106·51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586·63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	48,555·89	
Expenses	23,908·65	
		$710,837·31
		$291,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500·00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,601·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178·88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank .... $116,150·08	
	Cash in Drawer ...... 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall *be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernardon,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer M'Ilvaine,
John B. Semple, Pitts.,
A. B. Berger, do
D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·80
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868.
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight b
line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy good
cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gal
liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers
Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and
day. Goods received at all times on covered
All goods forwarded by New York agent f
charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. O

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUE
TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Stea
are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Novembe
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tue
at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEA
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Curren	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	
to London	105	to London	
to Paris	115	to Paris	

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HAL

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Curren	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	
Halifax	2	Halifax	
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	4	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,
men, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sendin
their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Compa
Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY,
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agent
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelph

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO AL
andria, Georgetown, and Washing
D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with
nections at Alexandria from the most direct r
for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Da
and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at n
from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharve
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria,
ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CAN
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DA
from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agent
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphi
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New Yo

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMO
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LIN
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO T
SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARK
Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIP
to all points in North and South Carolina, via S
board Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmou
and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West,
Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond a
Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this ro
commend it to the public as the most desirable m
dium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expe
of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and C
Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRE
ton Steamboat Line.—The steambo
EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, f
Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bever
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, a
White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf				Leaves South Trenton.			
Saturday,	Nov. 14,	10	A.M	Saturday,	Nov. 14,	2	P.
Monday,	" 16,	12	M.	Monday,	" 16,	4	P.
Tuesday,	" 17,	1	P.M	Tuesday,	" 17,	5	P.
Wed'day,	" 18,	1½	P.M	Wed'day,	" 18,	don't	
Thursday	" 19	2½	P.M	Thursday,	" 19,	7	A.
Friday,	" 20,	3	P.M	Friday,	" 20,	7½	A.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermedia
places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COM
BINED RAILROAD AND RIVE
MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make dai
excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touch
ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH
Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returnin
leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER
AND HOOK.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Stree
Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·30 A. M
Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12t

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TH
splendid steamboat JOHN A. WA
leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphi
at 2 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touch
ing at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 7·10 o'clock A. M. Fare
25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SUR
Transportation Company Despatch
and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Rarita
Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily a
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern an
Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodatin
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING Q. M.,
HDQS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M. MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, for supplying this Depot with
800,000 pounds WESTERN OATS.
44,800 pounds CORN.
1,100,000 pounds TIMOTHY HAY, baled.
200,000 pounds STRAW, baled.

Oats and Corn to be of prime quality, sound, free from dust or dirt, and put up in good, strong sacks.

Hay and Straw must be well baled, perfectly cured, and free from weeds, dust, or dirt. The whole will be subjected to a rigid inspection.

All Forage and Straw to be delivered in cars on the siding of Messrs. Glenn, Wright & Carr, or at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, foot of Forsyth street, Atlanta.

Delivery to commence January 1, 1869, and to continue in equal quantities on the first day of each month for five months ensuing.

Proposals should be made for each article SEPARATELY, and in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and bear the indorsement in their own hand of the persons, of whom there must be *at least two*, offered as surety for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than 100,000 pounds.

The right is reserved to receive or reject such parts or the whole of bids as may be for the best interests of the service.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage and Straw."

By order of Brev. Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, Chief Q. M.
H. J. FARNSWORTH.
Brevet Captain and A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Depot. 11 10 6t

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, (one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. [5 17

Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to. R

THE FINE ARTS.

TITIAN.—W. Holman Hunt, in a second letter to the London *Athenæum*, indicates the damage which is done to the works of Titian and other old masters by restorers and copyists:—

FLORENCE, October, 1868.—In my last letter concerning the state of the Titian Venus I had to express a hope that something would be done to arrest what is simply the premature *wearing out* of the picture. I now feel compelled to complain, not only of mere want of attention, but of carelessness of what, indeed, without full recognition of the religious determination in the Florentine to take life easy himself, and then to make it so for his friends at any unprotesting cost, might be called absolute indifference to the value of many of the great works of whose authorship and possession the Italians have to boast. I should be most ungrateful here, speaking for my compatriots, if I allowed my remarks to suggest that the Tuscan urbanity was not for foreigners as well as for natives, for we certainly are obliged in no niggardly spirit; but in the interest of the great dead we are equally called upon to spare such wasteful indulgence, under dread of the scornful sentence of "the living yet to live." The evil is one which, with the new order of things in Italy, is, perhaps, fast disappearing; but with all the speed of the reformation the pictures are suffering not slowly; and feeling this, I believe many an Italian would rejoice if the power of this letter could be increased a thousandfold to arrest the existing abuses.

In the Grand-Duke days it was no uncommon thing for a precious heirloom of art in perfectly good and brilliant condition to be removed for three or four months to undergo a process of restoration. When the custodian and the restorer were satisfied with the amount of reparations bestowed upon the work, and upon the claims they had established on the public purse, the Titian or Tintoretto was brought back resplendent with varnish, with the background in some cases considerably changed in tone, and even in extent, insomuch that loose curls and objects that floated away from the figure were altogether cut away; and I am assured by no doubtful authority that this process was not alone applied to the background, but even to the most important parts of the picture. Certainly no personal authority is needed for these facts, but it is well to know of them from an eye-witness, to excuse oneself for being disappointed with works which once enjoyed, and which still with the traditionally prejudiced enjoy, the greatest reputation. The higher order of honor in public men of this day makes this in part a matter of the past; but I mention it because the remarkable fact in the case is not the dishonesty, it is the apathy to the sacred worth of work which for three, four, or five centuries has won the tribute of admiration from succeeding generations; and of this I have to maintain, I still see many painful examples in the practices in vogue in the galleries in this city. In no English or French galleries that I know are the pictures ever taken off the wall for the convenience of copyists. Until the nation provide better galleries than the miserably dark Uffizi and Pitti for the paintings, it may certainly be desirable to take them down for the convenience of artists competent to repeat their beauties for the enjoyment of people of other countries and times. The German gentleman mentioned in my last letter well merited this privilege, as also the native copyist who has succeeded him, and Gallait, who some years since made some duplicates of Titians here, or perhaps any serious, properly prepared student might be indulged (the first of all, I should say, if I believed, as some do, that extensive copying is desirable as exercise for young artists); but now, in the majority of instances, the opportunity is altogether thrown away. What could it matter to the gentlemen and ladies who paint their flesh of one uniform pink color, with brushes held down by the hair, that the pictures should be not level with the eye in a brilliant light? To place a Raphael or a Titian on a three-legged easel in the middle of a room, with idle men and women with long skirts moving about as in a fashionable lounge, for such copyists, is, to say the least, to run a risk altogether out of proportion to the advantage gained. I know of valuable pictures which, within the last few years, have in this way had holes made in them—holes now repaired, but not without irreparable loss to the paintings. When even the privilege is properly accorded, why cannot the pictures always be placed as the Titian "Venus" now is, corded off in the corner of the room? With this abuse remedied, I should still have one more favor to beg, *i. e.* that the best pictures be covered with glass; for the attendants exercise their own provincial amiability so unrestrainedly, that they sit by, conversing the while an old palsied painter holds up a trembling palette-knife charged with slimy color within half an inch of the original he is copying. Again I am hinting at no merely imaginary but a very possible evil. I have seen bits of paint on an picture deposited in this manner; and I am sorry to have to add, it is no unfrequent thing for the copyists to take their own dusters and wipe the pictures whenever it pleases them, and that in this manner five curved scratches, still perfectly distinct, which traverse nearly the whole picture, crossing the face, were made on the varnish of Titian's "Flora" nearly two years ago—a piece of dry bread being in the handkerchief used by a copyist.

W. HOLMAN HUNT.

FINE ART ITEMS.

—The Arundel Society is about to issue a new work, being a description of its own publications during twenty years. This book will be illustrated, and has resulted from the success of some experiments in photographing the prints, casts, etc., on a small scale, suitable for book illustration, which the society has issued during the period in question. The whole of the society's works, including the ivory carvings, will be reproduced in the chronological order of their former publication, and one-fifth the size of the originals. The society will soon receive drawings, made by its artists in Italy and Germany, from the following famous pictures:—1. "The Last Supper," from the fresco, by Andrea del Sarto, in S. Salvi, near Florence; 2 and 3. "The Resurrection" and "Christ in the Garden," from frescoes, by Fra Angelico, in S. Marco, Florence; 4. "The Virgin and Child," after a lately discovered fresco by Fra Bartolomeo; 5. "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus" after Fra Bartolomeo; 6. "The Adoration of the Shepherds," after Perugino, at Perugia; 7. "The Madonna," after Holbein, in the palace of Hesse Darmstadt; 8 and 9. Two paintings by A. Dürer, "The Four Apostles," at Munich; 10, 11, and 12. Three interesting drawings after Piero della Francesca.

—The National Gallery, says the *Athenæum*, has just purchased in Rome, for £2000, a large picture, or rather unfinished composition, which, on excellent critical and other grounds, is ascribed to Michael Angelo. Experts will remember the work as having been for some time on view at Signor Pinti's house. The subject is "The Entombment of Christ." The numerous figures are of small life size; some of them are but barely sketched on the canvas; others are much more advanced towards completion; none are thoroughly finished. Visitors to the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition will remember Mr. Labouchere's "Holy Family," which was also ascribed to Buonarotti, representing four angels holding scrolls, and was, like the picture now in question, unfinished. This new picture, with several recent acquisitions to the National Gallery, the comparatively large size of which is unusual in our purchases, will not be placed before the public until after the Royal Academy has removed to Burlington House, and so left vacant the eastern portion of the National Gallery. This removal will certainly happen early in the spring of next year, in time for the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition in the new building in Piccadilly.

—The *Athenæum* records the recent death of Mr. Henry Le Keux, once well known as an engraver, who was born in 1787, and a pupil of James Basire, in Quality Court, Chancery Lane. Mr. Henry Le Keux was employed on the large plates, of which Basire did so many, for the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, the Oxford Almanacs, and the like. After the ending of his apprenticeship, the engraver was occupied on "The Beauties of England and Wales," and, with his brother John, who died in 1846, on Britton's "Cathedrals." Henry Le Keux was never known to take pupils, but worked with his own hands on all his commissions. His productions may be cited as models of painstaking. In after life, he, in conjunction with E. Blore, produced the well-known "Monumental Remains." Among other plates engraved by him are Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Neale's "Westminster Abbey;" "Simmer Lake," after Turner, in Whitaker's "Richmondshire," upon which book Mr. John Pye was also engaged; the small plates which appeared in the "Forget Me Not" and other annuals, after Martin; the large plate of "Venice," after Prout, and the small plates after Turner, in "Rogers' Poems;" some of the same in "The Provincial Antiquities of Scotland," after Turner and others; many plates in Neale's and Le Keux's "Churches;" others from "The National Gallery," by the Associated Engravers, of which body Mr. H. Le Keux was a member, the last plate of which series he produced being "The Embarkation of St. Ursula," after Claude. More than thirty years ago he gave up engraving, and retired to Bocking, in Essex, and, being engaged by the firm of Samuel Cortauld & Co., crape manufacturers, continued in this employment until, at the age of eighty-four, his health failed, a short time before his death on the 11th instant. Mr. Le Keux was one of the early members of the Artists' Annuity Fund, and should be remembered as one of the few artists who have lived until our time and were engaged in the prosecution of line-engraving at a time when our countrymen were unrivalled in that branch of art, and before engraving on steel came into vogue—before the advent of C. Heath and the Findens.

—The death of Herr E. Hildebrandt, the eminent Prussian landscape painter, is announced.

Interesting Historical Documents to be Made Accessible.

It will be remembered that the Governor and Court of Assistants of the Muscovy or Russia Company and the Chairman and Directors of the Honorable East India Company have forwarded official letters to General John Meredith Read, Jr., thanking him for the new and interesting light cast upon their early history. The former great corporation was founded in London by Sebastian Cabot, in 1555, and it originated the commerce and diplomatic intercourse between Russia and England.

For a long series of years this company, in return for certain exclusive privileges of trade, bore the expense of the various embassies from Russia, and entertained the Muscovite representatives sumptuously, during their stay in England, at its house in London. In the course of his investigations General Read found that the large masses of state papers and valuable manuscripts which have been accumulating in the possession of the Russia Company, for upwards of three hundred years, were lying unarranged, and without suitable indexes; so that the points he eagerly desired to arrive at were hopelessly buried in a vast mass of papers. Gradually becoming aware of the great importance of this collection to scholars throughout the world, he determined, if possible, to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government, for the purpose of inducing the English authorities to have these rare materials for history properly arranged, copiously indexed, and printed in the regular series of calendars of state papers, which are published from time to time by the English State Paper Office. In pursuance of this idea General Read visited Washington, and had several interviews with Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, who expressed great interest in the subject. Through Mr. Thornton, General Read formed the acquaintance of Mr. Herman Merivale, who is one of the Under Secretaries of State for India, and author of the recent admirable "Life of Sir Philip Francis." Mr. Merivale at once saw the importance of the subject; and at his suggestion General Read has prepared a petition to the English Government embodying the important points in the matter. The sympathies of Mr. Charles Merivale, the Roman historian, and of Mr. Froude, the historian of Elizabeth, have also been fully enlisted.

The Bread Basket of the World.

The figures presented by the Agricultural Bureau show, by the returns of the growth of wheat, that the West is bound to be the bread basket of the world, and to furnish flour enough to feed all creation. The progress of wheat culture, observes the report, is remarkable. Not only does it go with population westerly, but its movement is in an accelerating ratio, yielding results in bushels to each inhabitant surprising to Eastern farmers. Thus has the territory between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, which in 1859 yielded about 25,000,000 of bushels, harvested about 65,000,000; while the country east of the Mississippi, with its accession of population and wide distribution of agricultural implements, has made no increase as a whole, a few of the Western States barely making up the deficiency suffered in Virginia and Kentucky. It is a remarkable fact that a region which nine years ago produced only one-seventh of the wheat in the country now supplies nearly one-third of it. A similar progress in another decade will carry the centre of wheat production beyond the Mississippi, and were it possible for the Pacific coast again to quadruple its yield, that distant wheat field will give a larger product than the aggregate production of the United States in 1850. The history of wheat-raising is not altogether unlike that of cotton in its occupancy of new lands, and their desertion after a few years' use, not, indeed, to grow up in sedge or forest, but to be laid out in grass or employed in a more varied range of production.

—John B. Gough will celebrate his silver wedding at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 24.

—A memorial concert to Artemus Ward is to be given in Portland for a monument fund.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00

At 6 P. M. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 1 A. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line; Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

481 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,
Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day

[7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
117 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
W. G. MOORHEAD,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,
E. A. ROLLINS,
HENRY D. COOKE,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
JOHN D. DEFREES,
EDWARD DODGE,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Departmen U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms.

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp

It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ...8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

429 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 91

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
[22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 13 3t

ALSO,
10 000 DOZEN GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
Embracing full lines, of all qualities in men's, women's and children's wear, of a very popular make. [1t

On Thursday,
Nov. 19, the entire stock of a first class retail dry goods store, by order of executors, for cash. [11 13 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
November 20 at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. [11 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH, AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
November 24 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 18 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
We will sell
On Thursday Morning
Nov. 19, by catalogue, about 750 lots rich Paris Fancy Goods, suited to Holiday sales.

Included will be found—Wax and china dolls, richly dressed dolls, toy tea sets, table tea sets, china cups and saucers, china mugs, meerschaum pipes, porte monnaies, large line of pocket books, Paris silk, velvet, cloth, and leather bags and satchels, domestic bags, ladies' companions, work boxes, medium to high cost gloves, work tables, cigar stands, revolving and musical cigar cases, imported albums, rich writing desks, jewel boxes, toilet glasses, wall brackets, large and rich assortment of bronze inkstands, Paris fans in large variety and assortment etc.

These goods are now landing, and will comprise a very attractive assortment of entirely new goods. [11 16 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
On Thursday,
Nov. 19, upon the premises, No. 20 N. Eighth street, the stock, good-will, lease, and fixtures of a fancy goods and variety store. The stock comprises a full assortment of fine Paris fancy goods, notions, etc. [11 17 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

Nov. 19, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Elegant walnut drawing-room suit, covered with plush; walnut parlor and library suits, covered with rep and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood piano forte, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension, centre, and boquet tables; etageres, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, china and glassware, office furniture, superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson; gas-consuming and cooking stoves, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, 600 peach baskets. 11 17 2t

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.
On Thursday Afternoon,
November 19, at 4 o'clock, the valuable law library of the late J. Altamont Phillips, Esq., including the Pennsylvania and other Reports. [11 17 2t

Sale No. 1509 Poplar street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Poplar street, by catalogue, elegant parlor suit, made of apple and pear wood, covered with fine satin brocatelle, nearly new and in good order; elegant centre table, California marble; elegant rosewood piano, superior tone and finish; handsome hall furniture; superior dining and sitting-room furniture; elegant bookcase; French clock; china and glassware; walnut chamber furniture; handsome cottage furniture, inlaid with walnut; hair and spring mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 11 18 2t

RARE, VALUABLE, AND CURIOUS BOOKS.
On Friday Afternoon,
November 20, at 4 o'clock the private collection of Horace U. Smith, Esq., including many rare dramatic, historical, and antiquarian works, illustrated with cuttings, engravings, portraits, etc., the chief portion in fine binding. 11 17 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES, TABLE CUTLERY, WITH PEARL AND IVORY HANDLES, SWISS CARVED WOOD-WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, JAPANNED TEA TRAYS, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18.

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., we will sell an entire new importation of elegant goods, comprising, viz:—Richly chased silver plated tea services of the newest designs, with urns and kettles to match; epergnes, meat dishes, soup and oyster tureens, breakfast and dinner castors, butter dishes, cake baskets, nickel silver waiters and trays, from 10 to 28 inches; liquor and pickle stands, fruit stands, entree dishes, silver plated dinner and dessert knives, with pearl and ivory handles, in morocco cases; fish carvers, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.—Ivory balance handle table cutlery, meat and game carvers, silver plated table, dessert and tea spoons, of elegant patterns, etc.

ELEGANT BRONZE GOODS—Consisting of mantel clocks, bronze figures of various sizes, groups, vases, busts, horses, etc.

SWISS CARVED WARE—Elegant medallions, richly carved, with game, fruit, and flowers; flower stands, book-racks, jewel cases, carved groups, work-boxes, etc.

SCOTCH WARE.—Also, an invoice of Scotch Fancy Wood Ware, viz.:—Vases, thermometers, watch stands, puff boxes, card boxes, cigar cases, etc.

The goods are now open for examination. [11 16 3t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, MELODEON, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.

ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLE.

At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold, one superior Billiard Table, complete, made by Michael Phelan.

ROULETTE.—Also, 2 Roulette Tables. [11 18 2t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
On Friday,
20th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by order of Assignee in Bankruptcy, one Oil Painting. [11 18 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo.
VERY VALUABLE MACHINE PROPERTY, 3 STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPE, 3 LARGE CRANES, PATTERNS, LARGE FRAME BOILER-HOUSE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo, Twenty-fifth Ward, by order of the Executor and surviving partner of the late firm of Stanhope & Suplee, by catalogue, the very valuable Stock of Machinery, including steam-engine, twenty horse power, eight and five horse power steam-engines, boilers, shafting, steam gas-pipe, 3 large cranes, patterns, tools, shelving, etc.

FRAME BUILDING.

Also a large frame boiler-house, 55 feet by 85 feet, cupola, etc.

Particulars in catalogue. 11 5 12t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 63 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 12

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, without reserve, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 11 14 4t

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.

REMOVAL.

We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store,
Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,
CORNER OF COMMERCE,
where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE DOLL & CO.
11 5 12t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Street Fracas.—John G. Trout is the driver of an express wagon, and was arrested, together with John W. Gibbs, under the following circumstances. Gibbs struck Trout's horse with an umbrella, when Trout struck Gibbs' frontispiece with his fist. A "Charley" came along, and seeing a muss rushed in, and the trio took a promenade to the office of Alderman Jones. After Trout and Gibbs had been properly introduced to the Alderman the latter conceived the idea of holding Trout to bail for assault and battery and Gibbs for cruelty to dumb animals, and it was accordingly done.

Passing a Bogus Check.—A man named James Barrett was arrested yesterday, by Officer Palmer, of the Fifteenth district, for passing a bogus check. It appears that Barrett went to Mr. McCullough, the Treasurer of the Media Railroad Company, and asked him to cash a check for $60, as it was after bank hours and he wanted the money. Mr. McCullough accommodated him, but on presenting the check at the bank it was found to be worthless. Alderman Ramsdell held him to bail.

Lithographic.—Messrs. Read & Fisher have published recently a fine large lithographic print of the officers connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The portraits are natural, neatly arranged, and well executed, and the print will be greatly appreciated by all who have a personal and business acquaintance with the officers.

Watch-box on Fire.—This morning, about three o'clock, the watch-box of the Reading Railroad, at the corner of Richmond street, took fire from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The watchman went out and left the lamp burning, and when he returned the box was on fire. Damage trifling.

A Thief Arrested.—A man named Cassius Klatt was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of $100 worth of clothing, the property of George J. Goldey. Klatt was searched, and a bundle of skeleton keys was found on his person. Alderman Jones held him in $800 bail.

The Star of the Union.—Upon application at the office of the general agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, we could obtain no particulars additional to those that were published this morning relative to the loss of the steamship Star of the Union.

Larceny.—Yesterday evening a man named George Smith was arrested, at Tenth and Market streets, for the larceny of some shovels and pickaxes, the property of James Gill. He was held by Alderman Kimball in $600 bail.

House Robbery.—At an early hour this morning the residence of Mr. Hubbard, at Twelfth and Thompson streets, was robbed of a quantity of silver spoons and other articles. The robber escaped with his plunder.

Fond of Ducks.—Yesterday afternoon Edward Emory went into a restaurant on Dock street, and stole four pair of ducks. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who committed him to prison.

OLIVE LOGAN.

Her Experience with a Boston Audience.

Miss Olive Logan addresses the following letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:—

Sir:—Some of the newspapers are making such a pother over my late experience with a Boston audience, that it may be worth while to give in print my views on this subject.

I was engaged by the Lecture Committee of the Bay State Course in Boston, on the strength of my successes in New York and Washington, in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. I supposed the gentlemen who engaged me knew the character of my lecture. They had ample opportunity for learning it, at least, before the evening of its delivery, for, as I had other business in Boston, I was there two days beforehand, and talked freely on the subject of theatres to the two leading members of the Committee—on of whom called on me, by the way, *at a theatre* where I was occupied with the manager. These gentlemen, knowing me to be a partisan of the theatre, a former actress myself, with a play at that moment under full headway at the Boston Museum, nevertheless gave me no intimation that I would be expected to denounce the stage. I need not say that, if they had, I should have prepared myself.

But what was my astonishment, on going upon the stage at Music Hall, to find an audience composed principally of people whose puritanic prejudices were traced in their faces with the pencil of the Master—palpably people without culture, with no taste for art, no liking for it, and who esteemed one branch of it—the dramatic—as a branch of the house of Beelzebub & Co. I say I read this in the faces of the people all about me. That I did not read falsely was quickly shown. While I was dropping from my lips the frothy pleasantries which lie at the beginning of "Stage Struck," I saw half-a-dozen men spring up with holy horror in their faces, which no words can express—clutch their meek wives frantically by the arm, and drag them out of my presence, as if I had been the embodiment of all the witchcraft for which their ancestors had in vain murdered old women for so many years. I confess that I was affected by this. I had been so accustomed to seeing good breeding in audiences, that the conduct of these persons almost threw me off my guard. What! Men get up and turn their backs on me!—with faces pale with consternation!—and drag their companions out of my presence, as if they feared I should corrupt their morals beyond cure! What did it mean? Was I a sort of intellectual Banshee? Where was I? Was I dreaming? Was this a nightmare?

No; I was wide awake. But I stood for the first time before an audience such as I had never addressed before, and, please God, never will again. For a moment I seriously debated whether I should not quietly turn my back on these people, and refuse to speak further. But I saw, standing up, all about the hall (for it was densely crowded), a class of people such as I am accustomed to seeing in the best seats at my lectures—a class such as go to hear Miss Kellogg sing—and for their sake I continued my "performance."

But, alas! this was my Bull Run. I had triumphed on many a field before, and I have faith to believe I may know a Gettysburg yet. But this time I was vanquished.

I lost my art.

If I am not an artist I am nothing. "Stage Struck," inartistically delivered, is bathos. Lecture committees, please take notice. I have yet to face a good many New England audiences. We shall see what we shall see.

I am, sir, most faithfully yours,

Olive Logan.

New York Authors' Union, No. 234 Pearl street, November 16, 1868.

A MOCK DUEL.

Six Shooters and Six Cork Bullets.

From the Virginia State Journal of Nov. 11.

A sham duel was fought a day or two since on a desolate island in the James, which we think might as well have been dispensed with. Practical jokes are generally very unpleasant things, to at least one of the parties, and we have known them to terminate in a very disagreeable manner for both. A couple of workmen employed in a machine shop in the city, and one of whom is Irish by birth, had a quarrel, in which third parties interfered, declaring it must be settled by the code.

They insisted upon the Celtic gentleman blowing out the brains of his antagonist with sundry pieces of lead, known as bullets, to the number of six, from an instrument known as a six-shooter. A plot was then formed, with the connivance of the other party, that the duel should be a sham encounter—that cork pellets should be substituted for leaden bullets—but the other was to continue in total ignorance of the harmless nature of the encounter. At the appointed hour both parties came to time with their friends, and the principals were placed in position twenty paces apart. Our Irish friend showed true Celtic courage, but thought they were most too close together for comfortable shooting. The word was given, "Are you ready?" "Fire—and advance: one—two—three." Between "one" and "two" both pistols were discharged, and the parties advanced. At the second shot a pellet from the pistol of the duped duellist struck his better informed antagonist on the forehead, making a very black mark. He fell to the ground as if slain; and the other, thinking he had done for him, was about to take to his heels, when he was stopped and informed of the true nature of the affair. He might have got angry, but was so glad to think he was not a "murderer" that he made friends and took no notice of the trick played upon him. It is a dangerous game practised extensively in the Western States in this manner.

NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Paul M. Brenan, Charged with Murder.

Paul M. Brenan, a doctor, who has figured conspicuously in Philadelphia as a dealer in quack medicines, and whose sudden disappearance was greatly marvelled at some time since, is heard from in the Northeast. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 17th inst. says:—

Dr. Paul M. Brenan, a physician whose glowing advertisements, wide-spread reports of wondrous cures, and astonishing success in obtaining practice, have made him notable in this city for some weeks past, was suddenly called for yesterday morning by officers from New Haven, which city he had left only the previous night. They came armed with serious charges for his consideration, and though they were without the authority of a requisition, Brenan thought the matter worthy of his immediate attention, and departed in their company at noon. He is accused of outraging an estimable young woman of New Haven, by the abuse of the physician's opportunity. The story is briefly thus:—One Dr. Hebbard arrived in New Haven, last winter, and with the assistance of Brenan (a partnership, by the way, rather abruptly dissolved for some reason), began courses of lectures on special diseases, one of them being to women alone. These lectures Miss Mary Ann Sheehan, then about 22 years old, employed in the boot and shoe factory of Joyce, Stevens & Treadway, attended; and suffering from severe neuralgia, especially in the head and face, she afterwards consulted Dr. Hebbard for its cure. The second time she called—some time in March—she was met by Dr. Brenan, who told her that Hebbard was engaged, and requested her to repeat her visit in the evening. In the evening she accordingly returned, when Brenan asked her into a room, and, saying that Hebbard was busy—he was in fact lecturing—proposed to treat her case himself, promising her instant relief. He prepared a potion, which she swallowed, and then was dimly conscious of the passing of his hands before her face. She alleged that while she was under the influence of the drug he outraged her person. As her reason and self-control returned, she threatened him with exposure. He glossed all over, warned her that no one would believe her; that the tale would injure her good name, which might otherwise remain unblemished, while she could do him no harm at all. She, either frightened into silence, or believing his assurances that no further ill result would follow, and that publicity would be at once needless and futile, obeyed his advice, and kept utterly secret the whole transaction. She continued at her daily work, unsuspecting the true state of the case, and even the first pains of labor attacked her while at her sewing machine in the shop. Dr. Paul C. Skiff, a homœopathic physician, was called upon to attend her, who immediately pronounced her at the very point of confinement. Three weeks ago to-day, after fearful agony, she was delivered of a boy. Before Dr. Skiff would attend her case, he insisted on a full disclosure of facts, which she reluctantly gave him as above. This statement she adhered to to her dying moments, repeating it to her uncle, who took it from her lips, and yet postponed getting it into the form of an affidavit until she was too weak. Broken hearted at her irretrievable disgrace, as her friends assert, she did not rally. She died at 10 o'clock Sunday night. Monday morning's result we have mentioned. Dr. Brenan at once set at work to find his friends, and succeeded in obtaining $10,000 bail, with Charles Bradley, of the Florence House, and W. Goodyear, a broker of East Haven, as his bondsmen. He was released at 9 o'clock, and will receive his examination in the City Court to-day. He treats the accusation with a careless contempt, denies all knowledge of the girl, declares that he never saw her, and that this is a trumped-up affair to injure his business and his good fame, which it will inevitably do. He anticipates an easy release, and the chances are that he will get it. The weakness of the case, in a legal point of view, hardly needs pointing out. The young woman's long silence, the very character of the story, and the lack of legal attestation from her, will probably be fatal to it. The character of the young woman's posthumous representatives is excellent. Dr. Paul C. Skiff, as a physician and as a citizen, has a high reputation. Mr. John McCarthy, her uncle, is a man of good standing, honorable and gentlemanly in mien. Miss Sheehan also appears to share the public esteem, as an intelligent and worthy girl, of very prepossessing appearance; though there are not wanting reports of many imprudences on her part, not to give them a harsher name. Dr. Paul M. Brenan, the alleged culprit, is everywhere and always a noticeable man. More than six feet high, magnificently built, with abundant dark hair, worn long, heavy moustache and imperial, he always dresses in a style as remarkable as his physique, in the best of cloth, with ruffles, diamonds, and other showy garniture.

HALLECK.

The General to Retire.

A Washington letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says:—

General Halleck, a Major-General in the United States Army (a fact not generally known), will probably get a chance during Grant's administration to resign his sword, and lay aside his Jomini. A puffy and baldish instance of how much a man may not know by reading military books, he was one of the premature favorites of the early part of the war, and when the galaxy of really grand Field Marshals caught up to him they found him entrenched as the ranking Major-General. It was as if Napoleon should storm the bridge of Lodi, and find an old codger crawling out of a bookcase at the other end, in a General's uniform, saying, "I was here already!" Public justice and military indignation, directed against this exalted "Jack Bunsby" and his Jomini, will come to a climax very soon by Grant ordering Halleck into the field. Halleck is exceedingly rich, and says that if ordered away from San Francisco he will resign. Let the order be speedy, then, as the twisting of the neck of the fatted calf. Otherwise, we must have painted on our battle flags, among the victories—"Miles' Surrender," "The Seven Days' Retreat," "Antietam Evaded," and "Mine Hill Unfought." These were the Eastern victories of General Halleck. He always reminded me of an old woman with a recipe book, cooking campaigns with his Jomini; parboiling patience according to Jomini. Where Jomini ceased, Halleck failed to begin, and so glided, mellow as a frosted persimmon, into the choice and approved fruit of generalship.

CUBA.

Captain-General Lersundi on State Affairs.

The Spanish Consul in New York received the following despatch yesterday from Captain-General Lersundi:—

Havana, Nov. 17.—To the Spanish Consul, New York:—Puerto Principe has presented an infinite number of persons of wealth and of the most advanced opinions, protesting against the disorders at Bayamo and the manifestations which characterize them. They also assert their constant adhesion to Spain, and offer to assist the authorities in quelling the disturbances, confident that the Supreme Government will make to these provinces the concessions to which they may have a right. The insurrection is breaking up (*en gran decadencia.*) You may make any convenient public or private use of this telegram. Lersundi.

New York, 17th November, 1868.

J. M. De Satrustegui, Spanish Consul.

Theatrical Suits.

The evidence of the defense in the case of Pauline Berthollet against Manager Bateman, in the Marine Court, N.Y., was concluded yesterday. Mr. Bateman denies any assault on the plaintiff, and says he only called a policeman to remove the plaintiff. Judge Gross reserved his decision.

The Weather.

Concord Nov. 18.—There is good sleighing here, and it is still snowing.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Seward Denies Reports Relative to the Alabama Claims—His Matrimonial Engagements Broken Off.

Minister Washburne's Conduct in Paraguay—No Official Information Received by the Government of Lopez' Cruelty.

The San Juan Canard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary Seward's attention having been called to the recent despatch from this city to the New York *Post*, stating that the British Government had conceded a point at issue with the United States relative to the island of San Juan, by agreeing to withdraw her joint occupancy thereof, he pronounces the entire despatch a fabrication. The telegram appearing in that paper from the same source relative to Reverdy Johnson and the settlement of the Alabama claims is also pronounced by the Secretary to be devoid of truth.

Hon. E. B. Washburne

called upon Secretary Seward to-day, to ascertain the truth of the statements which have recently appeared in public prints relative to the conduct of his brother C. A. Washburn, Minister to Paraguay. The State Department, up to this time, has no official information on the subject, and is not advised of the torturing or imprisonment by General Lopez of any Americans. The attention of Secretary Seward has been directed to what has appeared in certain papers concerning Minister Washburn's conduct, but he does not credit it.

It is understood that that much talked of

Matrimonial Match

between Secretary Seward and a certain young lady of this city has been broken off at the urgent request of the Secretary's friends. Possibly it might have come to something had the young lady's friends kept quiet about it.

General Thomas Reports to General Grant—History of the K. K. K.

Washington, Nov. 18.—General George H. Thomas has made his annual report to General Grant regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland. It opens with the disposition of the troops, and an account of assistance rendered to Governor Boreman of West Virginia in preventing trouble at Philippi. The condition of the troops in the Department has greatly improved in all respects. The General thinks that sutlers should be allowed at all military posts. The duties of the troops are about the same as last year, and the necessity for them is the same. The state of society in those regions where the law has been held in contempt, and where life has been insecure, has not at all improved, and in some sections it is much worse. Good crops and increased prosperity seem to have encouraged a more active exhibition of the spirit of lawlessness. The report contains a very exhaustive history of the operations of the Ku-Klux Klan from their first appearance in Giles county, Tenn. It details first the reports which were sent to Washington, and allowed by the President to be published—a publication which had a damaging effect upon Union men in the South. The General severely censures those Northern men in Nashville who joined with the Rebels in denying the existence of the Klan. He styles them a few amiable persons of Northern birth, who were living in Nashville under the protection of a well-organized police force. The various acts of the force in helping Governor Brownlow to preserve the peace are given in a very interesting form. These movements and their cause help to complete the history of the Ku-Klux Klan. The difficulties arising from resistance to revenue officers have given considerable employment to the troops. Formidable difficulty exists throughout the Department in obtaining justice for Unionists even in the United States Courts. The number of troops in the Department has at no time been so great as was required to preserve the peace. In one case the General ordered the arrest of an ex-Rebel soldier for violating his parole by assaulting a Union man. His trial by military commission was ordered; but the case was referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, and that official held that the prisoner had violated no military law. After that, the report continues, no further attempt was made to afford protection to Union citizens by enforcing obligations of paroles, as the latter seemed of little value except to the paroled. The General does not mince his language in speaking of the delay of several of the railroads in his department in paying their debt. He thinks that they do this in hope that their claims for use during the war may yet be allowed. He recommends that they be compelled to pay up promptly. It is mortifying, he says, to acknowledge that the State and local laws, and the more powerful force of public opinion, do not protect citizens of the Department from violence. Indeed, crime is committed because public opinion favors it. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only suspected of crime who is inimical to the community, he is likely to be hanged to the nearest tree or shot down at his own door.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial.

Albany, Nov. 18.—The jury in the Cole case was completed yesterday, but this morning one of the jurors, Samuel Truil, of Cohoes, after having been accepted and sworn in, was challenged for favor, and after examination it being ascertained that he had formed and expressed an opinion, was discharged. Twenty-five talesman have just been summoned.

European Commercial Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Nov. 18—P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 30; United States Five-twenties, 74¼.

Havre, Nov. 18—P. M.—Cotton is dull at 121f. for low middlings afloat.

Professor Goldwin Smith.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Professor Goldwin Smith delivered the first of his course of lectures on English History before the Cornell University last night. He announces his intention of residing at the University and continuing his course of lectures through the entire College year.

Failure of a Bank Agent.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 18.—Samuel J. Scovel, banker, and agent of St. Pheres' Bank, has suspended and assigned all his property. The bank is said to be secured, and it is supposed that the other creditors will realize fifty cents on the dollar.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119¾	Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾
N. Y. and E. R.	49¾	Chic. and N. W. prf.	84¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	105½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88½	Pits. F. W. and Chi.	107¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	Gold	134⅝

Market steady.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The First Military District—Report of Major-General Stoneman, Commander.

Fears of Another Flood in Baltimore—Movements of Pirate Semmes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 18.

Preparatory Orders

have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Admiral Wm. Radford, now in command of the Washington Navy Yard, to the command of the European squadron. The Franklin will return to the squadron with Rear Admiral Radford, and will be the flag-ship.

The First Military District.

Brevet Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, has made his report to the General-in-Chief. The system inaugurated and the policy pursued by General Schofield having, by long experience, been found complete and satisfactory, the one was adopted and the other followed with such modification in the details as circumstances arising from time to time seemed to demand. The fourteenth article of the Constitution was thought by some to vacate every office in the State filled by persons who came within its provisions. He says his predecessor had made five hundred and thirty-two appointments, very many of them minor positions, to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal, and in doing so had very nearly exhausted the available material at his disposal. But one vacancy on the Bench had occurred, and to fill this it had been deemed necessary to resort to the officers of the army to find a person fit for this important and responsible position.

This incident is cited to show the evident impossibility of carrying on the government of the State upon the assumption that the thousands of officers in the district, embracing State officers, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, Commonwealth's attorneys, magistrates, etc., not to speak of the large number of town and municipal officers, such as mayors, councilmen, aldermen, constables, overseers of the poor, and others, should suddenly cease in the performance of their functions, with no possibility of filling their places under the provisions of the reconstruction laws.

In some instances it has been found absolutely impossible to find any person upon whom an appointment could be conferred, and the difficulty has been overcome by devolving the performance of the duties upon persons who were not opposed to reconstruction nor disloyal to the Government of the United States. General Stoneman recommends the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. While seeking for some remedy for the evils which it was feared with reason might ensue, the question substantially settled itself, and very possible this result was promoted by this opportune absence from the State. Immediately subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and things moved on as before under the provisions and requirements of the Reconstruction laws, then and now in full operation. Since August the forces in that district have been reduced by sending a squadron of cavalry to the Plains, the battery of artillery to Washington, the 29th Infantry to Tennessee, and the companies which remain have been greatly depleted by reason of a number of men discharged on account of the expiration of their term of service.

A large number will be discharged during the next three months, and, consequently, by the 1st of January next the whole number in the district will be much below one thousand in the aggregate. Among the more important questions that have presented themselves for consideration is the Methodist Church contest. After a careful investigation and an able opinion thereon by Judge Advocate Colonel H. B. Barrham, it has been deemed advisable not as yet to make an order thereon.

The investigation shows that it embraces many delicate questions of law, both statute and ecclesiastical, and it is one, General Stoneman says, that can only be settled by a decision of the highest civil tribunal or by legislative enactments. Special cases, as they have arisen, have been settled upon the principle of recognizing the claims of both contestants, and giving each the right of occupying on alternate weeks.

Arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies, advantageous to them as well as to the State, by which it is hoped they will be able to pay up, in a reasonable time, their dues to the treasury. These arrangements contemplate that one-third will be paid in currency, the other two-thirds in State bonds. The appointment of proxies and directors for the State, the apportionment of taxes, and extension of the stay law, are not yet determined, and are questions for further consideration.

The report contains the correspondence between R. O. Ould, Marmaduke Johnson, Thomas J. Evans, the Committee of the State Central Constitutional Committee appointed to confer with General Stoneman in reference to holding an election for Presidential electors. General Stoneman in reply asks whether they can cite him any law authorizing him, as military commander, to order or authorize such an election; and says:—If district commanders cannot prohibit according to law they cannot permit it in the sense of the order, or authorize or give official sanction.

Without in any manner expressing any opinion upon the propriety, the right, or the duty of the people of Virginia, or any portion of them, at this time to peaceably meet and ballot for any persons as elected for President and Vice-President, he suggested the inquiry whether or not the intimation of such a course of procedure, calculated to excite and disturb the public mind, would be wise or prudent.

My duties, he said, are plain and marked out by law, and confined to protecting all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and obey the orders of my properly constituted superiors.

A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for, and is understood to have been granted, the object being to test the legality of the action of the district commander in regard to the 14th article, constitutional amendment. What the result will be remains to be determined.

The affairs connected with the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Virginia, have been managed with ability and discretion, reflecting great credit upon the able and upright Adjutant-General, O. Brown. His subordinates have, as far as General Stoneman is informed, performed their thankless duties to the general satisfaction of those concerned, and have sought, as far as in their power, to see justice was done, and the rights of the negro protected.

In doing this they had on the one hand ignorance and on the other prejudice to contend against and overcome. Instances, though rare, had been brought to his attention, where violence had been used towards them, but those cases were confined to individuals, and were not chargeable to communities.

The cruelty practised towards the negroes which had been reported to the Bureau agents had been in all instances investigated by the military commanders, and the civil authorities have been required to see that justice was administered.

As the law now stands, and in accordance with its requirements, the functions of the Bureau will cease on January 1, 1869. In consideration of the unreconstructed condition of this State, with no Legislature to make laws or regulations, or appropriations of money, with an exhausted treasury and an apathetic people, its further continuance, in some modified form, becomes an important matter, worthy the early attention of Congress. The officers, both civil and military, have in general performed their duties with a willingness worthy of commendation: and to this, together with the respect for law and justice manifested by the people, white and black, is due the quiet and good order that reign throughout the Commonwealth.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.

The Rain

continued to fall in torrents until 2 o'clock this morning, with a strong easterly wind. There was much alarm about midnight in the neighborhood of Jones' Falls. Apprehending another overflow, the people arose from their beds, and remained up a good part of the night, to be in readiness to remove, as reports were circulated of a heavy rain and flood in the country, the streams swollen, etc.

The Falls

rose considerably, but there was no damage, and the water kept within the embankments.

Alexander Fulton,

who was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, was a former Associated Press telegraph agent here, and an attache of the Baltimore *American*. It is a good appointment. He is a thorough Republican.

The Lady Killed

at the Relay House by being run over by the cars yesterday was Mrs. Starkwether, of Michigan.

The Rebel pirate,

Admiral Semmes,

is now sojourning in Baltimore.

The weather is clear and delightful.

Supervisor Appointed.

Washington, Nov. 18.—George B. Williams has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Indiana.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 18.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 48; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¾; New York Central, 118¾; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Hudson River, 122; 5-20s 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do., new, 109¾; 10-40s, 105; gold, 134¾; Money, 6@7 per cent.; Exchange, 9.

New York, Nov. 18.—Cotton steady; sales of 1200 bales at 24½. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 8400 barrels; State at $5·60@7·30; Ohio at $6·70@9; Western at $5·60@9; Southern at 7·60@13·25; California at $6·75@10·25. Wheat dull and quotations are nominal. Corn easier; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·15. Oats quiet at 70c. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork $26·75; quotations are nominal. Lard dull; steam, 16¼@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 24c. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and advanced 5@10c. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; yellow, $1·05@1·08. Oats dull at 90c. Rye dull and nominal. Cloverseed firm, and stock scarce; sales at $7·25@7·50; fancy held at $8·75. Pork firm at $25; bacon active; rib sides, 18@18¼c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 Leh 6s.gold l.	93	100 sh Read R.......b10	49
200 sh Leh V R.......ls	55	100 do.......b10	48⅞
100 sh New Creek	½	100 do.......c	48⅝
200 sh Big Mt	6⅝	200 do	48¾
200 sh Shamok C b60	7¼	200 do.......s10wn	48·81
100 sh Read R.......b10	48⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New...ls	103	200 sh Reading	48¾
300 sh Leh Nav	23	200 do.......ls.b5	48⅝
32 sh Leh V R.......ls	55	100 do.......s10	48⅝
26 sh Penna R	53⅜	100 do	48¾
200 sh Fulton Coal.ls	6¾		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsðm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry.

PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,

In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 16wsm 12 25

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Resignation of the Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury—The Reason.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Nov. 18.—S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, who has been on leave of absence for three months, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary, and it has been accepted.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment, of which Senator Edmunds is Chairman, has resumed its sittings here, and will at once commence an investigation of the affairs of Clark's Bureau, which, it is said, are not in the best condition. While Mr. Clark remained at the head of the Bureau the committee refused to investigate, because they could not do so without his interference. This had, no doubt, something to do with his resignation. Some rich developments are expected through the labors of the committee.

FROM EUROPE.

Tranquillity in Spain—The English Elections—Great Liberal Majority.

By Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The *Moniteur* says that despatches received from all parts of Spain announce entire tranquillity.

London, Nov. 18.—The *Times* of this morning, in a long editorial article on the elections, claims that the Liberal majority thus far is 120. The new voters adhere to the teachings of the Constitution, but not as read by Disraeli. They have agreed to redress all wrongs, and to reject change for the simple sake of change. The result of the elections thus far justify the reform act, as an improvement in legislative machinery, and discredit the prediction that it would enthrone the mob, and encourage the dreams of the wild democracy.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Ocean Calamity.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The steamer Providence from New York for Bristol, last night collided with a schooner, and had her port rail, fore and aft, and wheel badly stove. The steamer put about in an unsuccessful search for the schooner, which, it is feared, sunk with all on board.

Women's Rights Convention.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The Convention on the subject of Women's Rights assembled at the Horticultural Hall to-day, and was quite fully attended. The Rev. James Freeman presided, and made the opening address, setting forth the objects of the meeting; the primary one being the right of suffrage, which the speaker strongly advocated. The Convention has sixteen Vice-Presidents, including six women.

From Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 18.—A fire last night destroyed two wooden buildings on the north side of Canal street, near Union, involving a loss of about $3000.

The Official Vote of Vermont.

Montpelier, Nov. 18.—The official vote of Vermont is as follows:—Grant, 44,167; Seymour, 12,045; Republican majority, 32,122.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	121	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85½
N. Y. and Erie R.	53	Chi. and R. I. R.	105½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¾	Gold	134½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅝	Market strong.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84		

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principles act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure. Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this act, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of

These great remedies are sold by all druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's *Great Family Medicine Store*, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., *one of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge.* This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age; and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications "*L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., No. 232 N. Second street Philadelphia, Pa.*" 11 14 3t